

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

大英福

號五月二十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. Shellam, Esq.—Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. | R. Shawan, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. | Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
C. S. Gubay, Esq. | Slade.
W. Helms, Esq. | H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
G. R. Lenham, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [14]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
66 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2½ per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " " " "

3 " 2 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [15]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,225,000
RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 4 " " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [16]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalang, Pasaroeoen, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Del), Palambang, Kota Radja (Achean), Bandjarmasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Selangor, Haliphong, Hanol, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2½ per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4½ do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [17]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIAL BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP YEN 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWHWANG.
LONDON. DALY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MURDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 5½ P.M.

" 6 " 4½ "

" 1 " 3½ "

TAKERO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [18]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed or FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1908. [19]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.. Sh. Taels 7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.
Tsinanfu. Tsingtau. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warthafer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

A. Norddeutsche Bauf in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig.

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

earned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [20]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well-known Boots and Shoes by the Regal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [21]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
Apply to E. J. LOPEZ,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [22]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow.....	10th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DEVANHA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.E.	Noon	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, PALERMO, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	PALERMO Capt. F. B. Ferguson	About 16th Dec.	Freight only.
HONGKONG			

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [23]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOWNE'S

WHITE KID.

\$1.50 and \$2.50 pair.

DOGSKIN

BUCKSKIN.

DUSTLESS DOESKIN GLOVES.

\$2.00 per pair.

GLOVES.

GREY SUÈDE.

\$2.50 pair.

GAZELLE

CHAMOIS.

A NEW STOCK OF

SILK, LACE, & KNITTED TIES.

DRESS SHIRTS & COLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES.

LOUIS RENAU

Hotels.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelmi	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	About THURSDAY, 17th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WILHELM" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembilli	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUZU CANAL, TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	8th Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, DUMBEA	Hoyer		22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10; 2d hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAHY	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

[15]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from Hongkong twice a week and complete the round trip in 4 days. These steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

[16]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Capitains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly, and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 500, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908. [19]

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 4,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamian.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamian, Canton, or to their Agents

BARKETTO & CO., Hongkong. [21]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUNKETT'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908. [22]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.
(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [23]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadonic & Co. write on 4th inst.—

General business has prevailed, and the week has been unproductive of any special feature.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have hardened still further, and rates have taken place at \$845 and \$850 closing steady at the latter rate. The London quotation has receded to £82.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have improved to \$105, at which rate sales have been effected. Usages after sales at \$810 have advanced to \$815, closing firm and with an upward tendency. North China are quoted at Tls. 100. Yaugtze are unchanged at \$167.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have changed standards at \$102, and close with buyers at \$103. Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$330.

Shipping.—With the exception of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, which have been sold at \$102, all stocks under this heading are unchanged, and we have heard of no business.

Refineries.—China Sugars have found buyers at \$1124, and are in further demand. Luxuris continue on offer at \$10. Perak Sugars have declined to Tls. 87.

Mining.—Rubis have been sold at rates up to \$8, Chinese Engineers have strengthened to Tls. 154, closing in demand.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs have weakened to \$44, at which rate they are offering. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and have sellers at \$31. Shanghai Docks have shown a sharp recovery, and jumped to Tls. 79, closing strong and in demand. Hongkong Wharfs have inquiries at Tls. 142.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys' Estates are quoted at \$91. Hongkong Hotels can be placed at \$80. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$30. West Points are quoted at \$46. Shanghai Lands have not changed, and are quoted at Tls. 116.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have improved and are wanted at Tls. 63. Hongkong Cottons have weakened to \$10, and sellers prevail.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents are in strong request, and have buyers at \$91. Dairy Farms have changed hands at \$241. Electrics are inquired for at \$18, and Watsons at \$9, while Ices have sellers at \$20, and Green Island Cement at \$10. Langkate have reacted to a certain extent, and at the close, sellers prevail at Tls. 880. Sumitras have also depreciated to Tls. 114, but there are buyers at this rate.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 1/8% on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75%.

Dividends Payable.—Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Tls. 5 payable on 15th December. Langkate fourth interim of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10—Tls. 20 on 15th December.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

On the 28th day of the 9th moon (October 22) the Waiwu received from Sir J. N. Jordan a dispatch in which the British Minister states that he has received a letter from the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation complaining of the infringement of some of the conditions of the Chinkiang Railway Loan Agreement on the part of the Chinkiang Railway Company. The British Minister says that although a British Engineer-in-Chief was selected and appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, the appointment has not been officially approved by the Railway Company. Sir J. N. Jordan adds that some of the sections of the Railway are being badly constructed, and that the materials and goods used are not of good and satisfactory quality. He states that although the British Engineer-in-Chief arrived in Shanghai more than two months ago, he has not since been asked to discharge his duties; and that, unless drastic measures are immediately taken to ameliorate this unsatisfactory state of affairs, it is feared that not only the interests of the Chinese Government and the Railway Company, but also those of the subscribers to the Loan will be injured. The British Minister adds that he is at a loss to know why the Central Government should allow the Railway Company to treat the Agreement with such levity. In conclusion he requests the Chinese Government to instruct the Railway Company to act in strict accordance with the settlement of the Loan Agreement.—*N. G. D. News.*

THE POPULATION OF JAVA.

Java, which is hardly one-third larger than Island, offers an interesting problem to students of the law of population.

The Javanese increase fast under conditions which were first investigated scientifically, in 1869, by a medical officer in the Government service there named Bleeker. He came to the conclusion that the people of Java, though their average duration of life is shorter than that of the Dutch, would multiply faster than the people of Holland. Dr. Bleeker said it down that the population of Java doubled in 35 years, while, in Holland, it takes 70 years to double the population.

He forecasted that the population of Java, which stood at 14 millions in 1865, would exceed 28 millions in 1900. The actual counting shows him to be surprisingly in the right. On December 31, 1900, the census returns showed the population to be 28,386,121. During the twenty years since 1885, the population of the Island had increased 45.3 per cent. Facts having proved Dr. Bleeker's theory, the population of Java in 1935 will stand at about 50 millions.

At present, the pressure of population is so great as to cause anxiety. What will it be a generation hence?

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Vouex Road, corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising—OLD JAPANESE "DAIMYIO" CLOCKS, IVORY NETSUKE, JINKASA, BUDHAS, OLD LACQUERED INROS, OLD CLOISONNE, and SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, CARVED CHERRYWOOD DRESSING TABLE, DESKS, SQUARE and ROUND TABLES, CHAIRS, FLOWER STANDS, CARVED BRASS and BRONZE VASES, FLOWER POTS, IMARI, ARITA,

Initiations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
&c., &c., &c.
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the Chest, bronchitis, hoarse throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. [3]

BIRTHS.

On November 23, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. FRISCHLING, a son.

On November 29, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES LAW, a daughter.

On November 29, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. JESSÉN, a daughter.

On November 30, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. PEARSON, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Although it is barely three months since the Estimates of the Colony's revenue and expenditure during the current year were submitted to the Legislative Council and passed, the Government has already found it necessary to curtail still further all items of expenditure which are not absolutely requisite for the welfare of the Colony. To-day's issue of the *Gazette* furnishes abundant evidence of this retrenchment. In ordinary times, when there is a steady or rising revenue, when the outlook is promising, and there are no shadows to darken the financial situation in the future, a certain laxity in providing for the wants of the Government Department is excusable. But at present, when the air is thick with rumours of impending trouble, and the revenue appears to be decreasing without full and adequate reason to explain away the cause, it is highly essential that retrenchment should be effected in the most trivial concerns, even although, in some cases, the cutting down of expenses may lead to a certain amount of impatience on the part of the heads of Departments. It is only to be expected that those in charge of the various bureaux under the Government should cavil at the elimination of small items, which, from time immemorial have been allowed them by the Legislative Council and it may be that the old cry of compulsory inefficiency will be raised, but efficiency is quite as consistent with economy as it is with wanton extravagance, and the Government Departments will have to learn that our lesson before many weeks have passed. By order of His Excellency the Governor, a Retrenchment Committee

THE SOLUTION OF THE
FILIPINO PROBLEM.

When we consider the high aspirations which animated the Americans when they took possession of the Philippine Islands, the ideals which they held on the subject of colonial administration, the marvellous reforms introduced long before the natives were prepared for violent changes, it is with a feeling akin to amazement that we read in the Manila papers the ill-effects, which progressive and enlightened Government has had on the natives. With all the will in the world to "boost" up the claims of the Philippines to general recognition, the crowning defect remains that the natives refuse to be disturbed from the sloth and laziness which are ingrained in their nature. According to the Filipino doctrine, which was not disputed by the Spaniards, or, at all events, was shown in the Spanish contempt for the toiler, it is only the slave and the serf, the bondman and the renegade who should toll and toil for a hand to mouth living. The Freeman, the man with a patch of land sufficient to bear a few banana trees, perhaps a coconut or two, and enough herbs to provide for the daily decoction of wine, is above the drudgery of labour. It is an excellent doctrine for those born in the purple, but as far as the commoner is concerned it has its drawbacks. Now that there is a stable Government established in the Philippines various outlays have to be met by the squatters, such as taxes for road communications and the maintenance of civil administration. In consequence, the Filipino, accustomed to his perennial siesta, has either to be up and doing or find other methods of meeting the demands of the interloper. The alternative is the easiest way out of the difficulty and when it happens, that the date for the tax-gatherer to appear comes round, there are many and sundry disappearances from the stock of wealthier or more fortunate neighbours. This does not merely apply to the payment of taxes, as a little incident which occurred lately, and is reported in the *Cablenews* will show: "Four Filipinos, a woman and a child were boleted and then burned up in the store of Mr. Guy Stratton, which is situated on the coast of Palawan, several miles south of Puerto Princesa. Agustin Suarez was in charge of Mr. Stratton's trading store at the point mentioned. The Moro 'datto' of the region was indebted to Suarez for a large quantity of merchandise and became highly indignant when requested to settle up. He swore vengeance and gathering his clan on the night of October 14 raided the store, killing Agustin Suarez, his wife and child, Mauricio Fabian, assistant to Suarez, and two other Filipinos. After looting the place of everything of value, the house and bodies of the victims were burned." That is how the wild tribes in the archipelago pay their debts and if the more civilised natives do not venture that length it is only because they have proved other methods to be equally effective and much less hazardous. The real question, it will be seen, is how to lead the Filipino to a proper realisation of the dignity of labour. Is the problem insoluble; is it beyond the power of the American Government to induce the new subjects of the United States to understand the advantages they would personally derive from the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Islands? A somewhat similar problem faced the British when they took under their protecting wing the Federated Malay States. There, from the sultans downwards, the meaning of work was unknown; in fact it was a degrading spectacle to witness a man, presumably sane and responsible for his actions, voluntarily assisting his female dependants in the fields and no man with a kris or a spear allowed the idea to cross his mind. Yet to-day the Malays are workers in the best sense of the word. They are industrious and, in their own fashion, enterprising, and this entire change has been brought about since the days of Sir Stamford Raffles. How did the British pioneers break the Malays into the yoke, without harming their high spirit of coercing them in any way? Well, we will come to that presently. It is openly admitted now that the Filipino is a shiftless, weary, forlorn creature, who cannot be got to work at any price. Most Americans who come to Hongkong from the Philippines deny the fact, but we maintain it is true nevertheless, and we are supported in that attitude by the well-informed *Cablenews*, which is not likely to condemn or chastise the natives without reason. American visitors point with no little pride to the numbers of Filipinos who are engaged in Manila in ordinary labouring work; they speak of native-built bridges, and of the Filipinos who toil in the ship-repairing yards, the factories and so forth. Take any American who has spent his life in and around Manila and he will rhapsodise over the wonderful strides made by the Insular Government in the way of public improvements, and the faculty they have attained of attracting native labour. But Manila is not the Philippines nor is the erection of public buildings any criterion of progress in the provinces. The American administrators have given the Filipinos liberty, freedom of speech, a free press, good government and the promise of autonomy when the time is

fitting. They have provided the natives with an Assembly of their own—to which some of the greatest rascals were elected and would have lived at the public expense if the Government had not interfered—and they have done everything to make life easy for the lotus-eater. But what avail? The native press turns upon its benefactors and calls them everything but blessed. The common crowd indulges in vainglorious spoutings and wild imaginings which a dozen years ago would have been characterised as rank rebellion. All this to escape the burden of toil. They gather together in their hovels and preach sedition, for there is nobody to compare with the chronic loafer as a frothy propagandist and a downright call-to-arms agitator. All this to escape the burden of toil. They would rather beg their way from pillar to post than earn an honest, decent livelihood. And their scorn of a Government which refuses to maintain in affluence these needy windbags is superb. Listen for a moment to the inimitable sarcasm of *El Renacimiento*: "There was a time when we believed that we were being guided to glory by this great people. With the change of situation everything appeared to indicate that here famine, calamity, despotism, covetousness on the part of parsimonious government officials, and absolutism would be unknown. It looked as though there would be nothing but prosperity and liberty enlightened with justice. We laughed in our glee and dreamed of the good fortune that was to be ours. But now, after the passing of time that has left behind it unhappy memories, doubt has invaded the soul of the Filipino." Doubt as to what? the reader will ask. Doubt as to whether they are likely to be kept as fatted calves for the rest of their natural lives is the answer, we suggest. The Assembly has been converted into a receptacle, we are told, for beggars' petitions, the suspension of taxes, appeals against this, that and the next thing and all the rest of the usual rigmarole. *El Renacimiento* truly absolves the Government from the entire blame of the *susco* which is the usual ending of Assembly meetings and actually hints that if the Government is incapable of attending to the needs of the people, then the people will have to cure their misery and calamities by their own individual and collective efforts, otherwise they will perish. That is the climax. If the Government won't help them they will have to work. Such an alternative must strike awe and horror into the stoutest Filipino heart. The leaders of the people will grovel in their dismay, for there is nothing like work to distract a man's attention from the declamatory effervescence of disappointed demagogues. It is the death-knell of incendiary orations and the ring of evil-minded place-hunters known it. Editorially, the *Cablenews*, dealing with this subject, remarks: "What astonished most the stranger who comes to the Philippines are the thousands and tens of thousands of loafers. In every tienda, every billiard room, and in almost every window are able-bodied men who apparently have nothing to do. When the members of the committee on cholera investigation of Merchants' Association went into the filthiest parts of Manila, they were struck by these sights." And again: "Go into the provinces and these scenes are accentuated a thousand per cent. Everywhere there are men, loitering, in their shacks. The visitor, especially who comes by way of China and who has seen there the patient and toiling millions cannot help but draw the contrast, to the prejudice of the Filipinos." The *Cablenews* has hit the nail on the head when it calls attention to China. There is the country where work is not considered derogatory, where barren hills are converted into smiling gashes. Now we come to the point why Great Britain so successfully managed to bring the Malays to understand that they had everything to gain by labour. Chinese by the hundred and the thousand were imported to open up the mines, to work in the engineering yards, to plant paddy and tapioca. The Chinese were paid reasonable wages. They lived like fighting-cocks, from the Malay point of view. They gambled when they wished, and they had the money to gamble with, and they took trips to China and had great times when the spirit moved them. Some of them prospered and launched out on their own account, became towkays and respected members of society. The force of example and the evidence of what could be gained by imitating the Chinese miraculously did what no *corde* system could have done; it induced the Malays to recognise that labour, and hard labour at that, had its compensations. A *Country Girl* (and we fancy, there are precious few of them) should do so at once.

THE Roosevelt dam, when completed, will be by far the largest artificial lake in the world. At present an Indian reservoir, which is filled only once in twenty years or so, is the largest, with a capacity of 950,000 acre-feet. Then comes the Assuan reservoir on the Nile, which is now constructed, holds 900,000 acre-feet. When completed, the Roosevelt dam, now being built by the United States Reclamation Service, on Salt River, in Arizona, will impound 1,300,000 acre-feet of water, and thus will hold the record of being the largest artificial reservoir in the world until the completion of the Eilean dam.

RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th November, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

Banks. Average Specie in Amount Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, \$3,012,097 \$2,700,000
Australia and China, 15,015,781 10,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 15,015,781 10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited, 79,734 nil.

Total, \$18,037,812.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SINGAPORE has been proclaimed an infected port.

The sale of ferns and other plants to the public from the Botanic Gardens will be discontinued after the end of this year.

It is reported that there is floating ice in the River Liao at Newchwang and the port will be closed to shipping this week.

THE King's executive empowering Mr. P. H. Tiedemann, to be consul for Russia at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

THE *Ji* learns from Chemulpo that a Chinese vessel conveying many rifles for the robbers of Korea has been seized. The Japanese Consul has approached the Chinese Consul on the subject.

The conditions of sale for any lot of Crown land to be sold, by auction, will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Copies of such conditions can be obtained on application at the P. W. D.

This new bridge of boats, 3,400 feet long, over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan, was completed on the 31st October and was opened for traffic by Bhai Gurdit Singh, superintendent in charge of the bridge, on the 1st ultimo.

It is notified that the poste restante and dead letter notices will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Lists of letters, &c. remaining in poste restante will be circulated as heretofore and be placed at the Post Office and branch offices.

The *Asahi* reports that China has consented to the Japanese request that stricter measures be taken to prohibit the Japanese boycott in South China. It is said that telegraphic instructions have been sent from Peking to the Viceroy at Canton, ordering him to dissolve the Self-Government Society.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, that in order to reduce the bulk of the *Gazette* and for purposes of economy departmental reports will not in future be published in the *Government Gazette*. Copies of such reports and of the complete annual volumes of sessional papers can be purchased from the Government printers.

A COOLIE accidentally met his death this morning in Leighton Hill Road. The unfortunate was engaged in the demolition of a verandah near No. 1 Police Station, when an iron rod fell on his head and torn him into the road. Death was instantaneous. The deceased, whose name is unknown, was thirty years of age.

MR. Von Wiser, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary in Hongkong, has received a telegram from the Foreign Office, in Vienna, in which the Consul is commanded to convey the thanks of the Austrian Emperor to His Excellency the Governor for Sir Frederick Lugard's kind congratulations on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his reign.

The debate in the Italian-Chamber was notable for a speech by the ex-Minister Signor Sonnino condemning Signor Tilotti's attitude in regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a grave mistake.

ITALY.

The Liberals and Radicals have started a great constitutional debate in the Reichstag on Ministerial responsibility in connection with the Kaiser's interviews and speeches.

CHINA AND THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

The *Times* correspondent in Peking wires that before signing the Japan-American Agreement, it was communicated to the Waiwu with a hope that China would recognise the United States traditional friendship.

CHINA FULLY APPROVED OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

President Roosevelt has received Mr. Tang Shao Yi and suite at the Whitehouse. The Envoy presented a letter of thanks to the United States for cancelling a portion of the Boxer indemnity.

AT St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (Second Sunday in Advent), the Holy Communion will be administered at the close of the mid-day service. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.—attended (weather permitting) by the Church Parade party of "H" Company, 2nd Batt.; "The Buffs", Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The Offerings will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is in debt to the Treasurer, and has some heavy claims to meet in the near future.

THE third performance of *A Country Girl* last night at the Theatre Royal by the Amateur Dramatic Club was honoured by the presence of H.E. the Governor. The piece went with a delightful swing and the same high standard of excellence as on the two previous nights. Mr. W. C. Worcester as "Barry" is still screamingly funny in his somewhat difficult rôle and the other amateurs are sustaining their parts admirably. Those who have not seen *A Country Girl* (and we fancy, there are precious few of them) should do so at once.

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THE NEAR EAST.

The *Peter Lloyd* states that twenty battalions have been ordered to Bulgaria.

A TURCO-MONTENEGRIAN AGREEMENT rounding off the frontier, to avoid future quarrels, has been concluded.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

PEKING, 4th December.
England and France propose to establish universities at Tientsin and Shanghai.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

REMISSION BY THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

PEKING, 4th December.

The German, French and Italian Ministers in Peking have informed the Waiwu that their respective Governments contemplate a remission of the Boxer indemnity in token of their sympathy with China in her present bereavement.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS' ESTATE.

HER LATE MAJESTY'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

PEKING, 4th December.

The Court garments of her late Majesty the Dowager Empress will be preserved; but all jewellery and money will be appropriated towards the fund for the reorganisation of the Navy.

[Reuters.]

GERMANY.

LONDON, 3rd December.

The Liberals and Radicals have started a great constitutional debate in the Reichstag on Ministerial responsibility in connection with the Kaiser's interviews and speeches.

ITALY.

The debate in the Italian-Chamber was notable for a speech by the ex-Minister Signor Sonnino condemning Signor Tilotti's attitude in regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a grave mistake.

LATER.

CHINA AND THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

The *Times* correspondent in Peking wires that before signing the Japan-American Agreement, it was communicated to the Waiwu with a hope that China would recognise the United States traditional friendship.

CHINA FULLY APPROVED OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

President Roosevelt has received Mr. Tang Shao Yi and suite at the Whitehouse.

The Envoy presented a letter of thanks to the United States for cancelling a portion of the Boxer indemnity.

The Envoy also gave a most courteous speech, to which President Roosevelt replied in suitable terms, condoning with China on the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress.

THE NEAR EAST.

The *Peter Lloyd* states that twenty battalions have been ordered to Bulgaria.

A TURCO-MONTENEGRIAN AGREEMENT rounding off the frontier, to avoid future quarrels, has been concluded.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m.

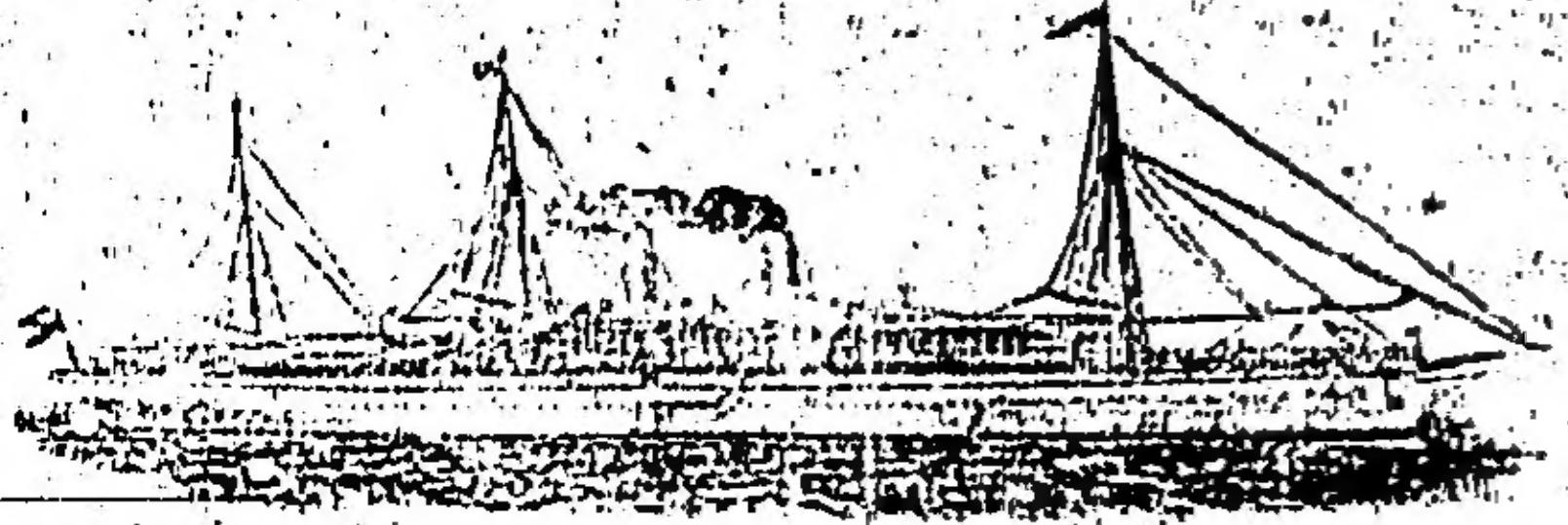
HONGKONG, December 5th, 1908.

Cyclone or typhoon East of the Visayas moving N.W.

THE Japan Chronicle of 21st ult. says—There was a very large assemblage of foreign residents at the American hotel at Kobe yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. Alf. Woolley, the Chief Agent for Japan of the P. & O. Company, who left by the Orient for England. Mr. Woolley has resided in Japan for a good many years, and has taken a very active part in the public life of the foreign communities, having been stationed both at Kobe and Yokohama. Latterly he held the post of Chairman of the Kobe Foreign Board of

Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTAGUE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTAGUE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 5th
"EMPEROR"	steams	will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.	
"S.S. 'MONTAGUE'"		at 11 Noon.	

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA; B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate or Steamer, and 1st Class on Rail. 1s. " 6s. " 4s.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, according to superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger booked through to all points at AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Army, Diplomatic and Civil Serv., and to European Officials in the Service of China, India, and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamship		On
SHANGHAI v. SWATOW & FCHOW (JIANGSANG)		TUESDAY, 8th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEI-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & CH'WANTAO		WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., Noon.
FOOCHOW		LOKSANG
		WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., Noon.
MANILA		YUEN-SANG
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
& MOJI		WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., Noon.
MANILA		LOUNG-SANG
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA (NAMSANG)		FRIDAY, 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.		MONDAY, 21st Dec., Noon.

OCCUPYING 14 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutusang*, *Namsang* and *Foochow* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers have the steamer at Yokohama and return to Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Stewards have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Charge on through Bills of Lading to Yachting Ports, Chusan, Tientsin & Newchuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.
General Managers.

10

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
OCEBU & ILQILO	"HUICHOW"	7th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	8th " 3 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th " 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	11th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIWAN"	18th "

MANILA, and TINTINSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manilla and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1908.

13

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cruising—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2510	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2510	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

SHEWAN TOMEY & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Monday, 5th December, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [1043]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, ON TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908. [1044]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Company's Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Steward, and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908. [1046]

THEAMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE."

Captain Macdougall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [1047]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA O.I. KU BE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamship

"Kumeric."

Dec. 17

Boyd

Jan. 14

Muthie

Feb. 11

Shotton

Mar. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further Information, apply to

DODDWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Building,

Hongkong, and December, 1908. [1048]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Main Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA; also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo on through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

Captain Belisito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th Dec., at Noon.

"SEND US £50."**JUDGE'S COMMENT IN WINDING-UP
ANGLO-FRENCH TRUST CO.**

An order for the compulsory winding-up of the Anglo-French Trust Company was made by Mr. Justice Neville on 27th Oct.

The petitioner was Major H. B. Dodgson, of Handborough, Oxford, whose counsel said the company sent out circulars inviting the public to invest in their French system of options, which they undertook to give 75 per cent. cheaper than the ordinary English system.

The company, said counsel, appeared to have paid themselves by taking the rates paid for the option, and never paying a single penny when they lost.

The petitioner had two transactions of this kind, which resulted in a profit (on paper) of about £200, but he never received a penny of it.

There was no doubt whatever, continued counsel, that the company had robbed the public in a deliberate way of thousands of pounds.

They issued another circular in glowing terms:

HOW YOU CAN EASILY MAKE MONEY,
and invited the public to send them £50 on trust to deal with, promising to send the balance due at the end of the month.

"If you don't come in," said the circular, "it must be because you have not got £50." (Laughter.) The major sent £50 and heard nothing more about it. The information was, said counsel, that the company kept the money in their pockets.

His Lordship: The tuneful asylums in this country are very full, but it appears to me that many qualified for admission remain outside.

The defendants did not appear, and the company was ordered to be wound up.

COMMERCIAL.**TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.***Sell* & *Buy*.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8
Do. demand	1.8 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1.8 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.09
America—Bank T.T.	4.08
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.708
India T.T.	1.25
Do. demand	1.26
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7.51
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Sico	7.15
Japan—Bank T.T.	8.15
Java—Bank T.T.	1.05

Buying

4 months' sight L/C.	1.8 5/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1.8 7/16
3 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4.12
4 months' sight do.	4.23
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1.8 9/16
4 months' sight France	2.14
6 months' sight	2.16
4 months' sight Germany	1.75
Bar Silver	2.24
Bank of England rate	2.4%
Sovereign	1.88

SHIPPING AND MAIIS**MAILS DUE.**

American (*Manchuria*) 7th inst.
French (*Prins Simon*) 7th inst.
German (*Prins Waldemar*) 9th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of India*) 10th inst.

The s.s. *Ruby* left Manila on 5th inst., and is due here on 7th inst., at 6 p.m.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Eastern*, which left here on 12th ult., arrived at Sydney yesterday.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Argentina* left Cebu on 4th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 8th inst., a.m.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kutang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 4th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Marchurian* will arrive in Hongkong on 7th inst., at 2 p.m., with the American Mail.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kawachi Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 7th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 11.30 a.m. on 4th inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m., same day, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m., on 6th inst.

THE WHATHR.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 5th at 11.15 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the Philippines owing to the approach from the Eastward, of a typhoon towards the S. part of the Archipelago.

Pressure has increased quickly on the N.E. coast of China, the Northern depression having reached E. Manchuria.

The highest pressure is over China to the North of the Yangtze.

The monsoon will probably freshen in the Formosa Channel and N. and N.E. gales will continue to prevail over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, freshening.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agent	Due
Siam	Singapore	M. & Co.	Dec. 6
Manchuria	Manila	P. M. Co.	Dec. 7
Ernest Simon Saloon	Manila	M. M. Co.	Dec. 7
Hakata Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K. Co.	Dec. 7
Robi	Manila	S. T. & Co.	Dec. 7
Totomi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K. Co.	Dec. 8
Tachia	Singapore	C. & Co.	Dec. 8
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	Dec. 9
Empire of India	Japan	O. P. R. Co.	Dec. 10
Kutang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Dec. 10
P. Darwin	Georgetown	G. L. & Co.	Dec. 14
Veterofu Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K. Co.	Dec. 14

Shipping.**Arrivals.**

Danbighshire	Br. s.s. 2,489	Davies, 4th Dec.	—
E-Sang	Br. s.s. 1,127	Meyrick, 4th Dec.	—
Newchwang and Daloy	20th Nov.	Beau-	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—, M. & Co.	—	—
Gregory Apçar	Br. s.s. 2,061	S. II. Belson,	3rd Dec.
Hinsaung	Br. s.s. 1,535	A. Smith, 2nd Nov.	—
Samarrang	16th Nov.	Sugar—J. M. & Co.	—
Kuchow	Br. s.s. 1,217	E. Forsyth, 4th Dec.	—
Kwan-tse	Ch. s.s. 1,487	—, Lincoln, 5th Dec.	—
—, Shanghaiz and Dec.	Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	—	—
Memp	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. Uldorf, 5th Dec.	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Hulvard	Nov. 1st	R. Robertson, 10th Nov.	—
—, Take Bar 1st Nov.	—	Barast	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Helena, Am. cruiser	W. W. Buchan	3rd Dec.	—
Hilary	Gen. ss. 1,270	Hajoo, 4th Dec.	—
Laut	22nd Nov.	Coal—S. W. & Co.	—
Hin-saung	Br. s.s. 1,535	A. Smith, 2nd Nov.	—
Samarrang	16th Nov.	Sugar—J. M. & Co.	—
Kuchow	Br. s.s. 1,217	E. Forsyth, 4th Dec.	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
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Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
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Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
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Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
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Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swatow	3rd Dec.	Gen.—D. L. & Co.	—
Augard, Theodore & Co.	—	—	—
Per Halman	Br. s.s. 1,508	H. C. Frampton, 4th Dec.	—
Swat			

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Intimations.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	
BANKS.						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of 4/- for first half year @ ex 1/2—\$12,042
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	46	{ \$4,000 \$15,000	\$16,229	5/- (London 2/6) for 1903
MARINE INSURANCES.						
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$2,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$2,028	\$14 for 1907
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	65	{ \$125,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Tls. 16,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$50	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$2,506,011	{ Final of \$14 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,017,759	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906
FIRE INSURANCES.						
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,024,432	\$0 and bonus \$2 for 1906
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$850	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,028,037	\$29 for 1906
SHIPPING.						
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$20,638 \$20,667	\$1,028	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$1,028	\$24 for year ending 30/6 1908
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$17,655 \$17,655 \$17,655	\$1,028	\$14 for first half-year ending 30/6/08
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,028	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16—\$3,154
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,028	{ 6/- for 1907 on Deferred shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16—\$3,154
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$125,000	Tls. 14,520	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1908
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	21	21	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,028,037	{ Final of 1/- making \$1 for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908 \$100 for year ending 30/6 1908
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,028	{ \$100 for year ending 30/6 1908
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 6069	Tls. 14,520	Final of Tls. 21 making Tls. 5 for 1907
REFINERIES.						
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ Dr. 5270,171	\$2,028	\$8 for year ending 31.12.05
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ Dr. 5135,123	\$2,028	\$3 for 1907
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 9,173	\$2,028	{ 1/- for 1907 Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06
MINING.						
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	41	41	{ \$17,000 \$18,285	\$2,028	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 30.2.08
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	41	41	{ Dr. 5270,171	\$2,028	No. 13 of 1/-=48 cents
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.						
Fenwick (Gd.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$3,726	\$2,028	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,556	\$2,028	Final of \$18 making \$34 for 1907
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 33,721	\$2,028	Interim of \$4 for account 1908
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	35,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 3,000,000	\$2,028	{ Final of Tls. 21 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,357 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 225,000	\$2,028	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.						
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Dr. 6,531	\$2,028	Tls. 6 for 1907
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$85	\$85	{ \$4,230 \$9,176	\$2,028	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$85	\$85	{ \$14,639	\$2,028	\$1.80 for 1906
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$16,915	\$2,028	Interim of \$3 for account 1908
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$4,621	\$2,028	Interim of \$3 for account 1908
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$6,521	\$2,028	7c cents for 1907
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ None	\$2,028	\$1.50 for 1907
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 170,000 None	\$2,028	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$10	{ Tls. 107,547 \$1,541	\$2,028	Interim of \$3 for account 1908
COTTON MILLS.						
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 8,807	\$2,028	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.10.1907
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$9,553	\$2,028	50 cents for year ending 31.7.8
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 85,319	\$2,028	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8%)
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 6,308	\$2,028	Tls. 8 for 1906
Soy Glass Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 50,003	\$2,028	Tls. 50 for 1906
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bali's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$6,648	\$2,028	1/- 10/- per share for 1907=\$1,037
Gaines-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ Nil.	\$2,028	\$1.20 for 1907
Gaines Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,738	\$2,028	60 cents for year ended 30.2.06
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$3,592	\$2,028	80 cents for 1907
Gaines Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,300,000	\$2,028	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.8
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	45,000	\$7	\$6	{ \$3,592	\$2,028	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,078	\$2,028	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07
Hall & Holt, Limited	12,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$2,028	\$2,028	\$2 for year ending 30.2.08
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$9,521	\$2,028	\$1 and bonus ad cts. for year ending 30.2.08
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,578	\$2,028	Interim of \$1 for account 1907
Macassar-pijs tot Mijn, Boven-en Landbouwzaaij	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,193	\$2,028	Interim of \$1 for account 1908
Pek Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	Ge. 100	Ge. 100	{ Tls. 47,500	\$2,028	Interim of Tls. 10 for 3rd quarter
Pek Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 27,003	\$2,028	{ 50 cents for fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ None	\$2,028	None
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	84,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	\$2,028	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,850	\$2,028	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 12 for 1907
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,550	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 75,000	\$2,028	Final of Tls. 11/6 making 12/6 for 1907
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ None	\$2,028	40 cents for year ending 31.12.08
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000	\$2,028	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.4.07
Union Waterbott Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000	\$2,028	50 cents for 1907
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000	\$2,028	60 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.50 on 100 Foreign shares for yr. end. 31.5.07
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000	\$2,028	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000	\$2,028	Final of 30 cents making 30 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits ...

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Don't Worry.

Don't Worry.

WHY WORRY?
 CONSULT
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comfortably in bed." We know that she couldn't get water in which to wash herself, even her face? This old woman, of 64 years, discovered when she was only 50 that water was scarce in Hongkong, scarcer than lemons and other delicacies. So rather than despise her neighbours she generously withdrew from the fierce competition which rages daily at Wanchai when the water-taps begin to run. In her eagerness to benefit society she forgot that her beauty was liable to suffer and it was not until her admirers withdrew one after another, hid behind barrels when she approached and crawled under the wharf when her dainty and lissom figure blotted out the horizon, that she realised the sad truth. Her unselfishness had been her undoing. No longer were the beaux of Wanchai chasing her with sealed proposals of immediate marriage; no longer was her life made a burden by the unseemly and disgraceful brawls which occurred between rival Lotharios outside her cabin door; no longer was she "the cynosure of all eyes." Her beauty had gone when the first accumulation of Wanchai mud spread itself over her fair and lovely countenance, and the dimples which hypothesised the susceptible youth of the praya and the gup had taken a long last look at the world and disappeared. It is a touching tale, for there can be no question about it that if this Spartan lady had decided to forgo her resolution she might even then, when she first made the overwhelming discovery that she was reaching the *punt* stage of railway speed, have brought to their knees those errant wasters who still pinned their faith to water. But resolution in her self-sacrifice she stuck by her principles and sacrificed herself on the altar of pure aqua. When the police brutally suggested that she should indulge in a bath she nearly fainted, and flopped violently into the arms of a lunatic, who afterwards demanded, under threat of instant retribution, that he should be fumigated. Such is man's inhumanity to woman. Is there not a beautiful and definite fluidity about her nature—a naivete perfectly childlike—to the question why she would not wash herself? "What is the good of me washing myself when I can't get a husband?" Yet was that the real reason, think you? Not a bit of it. She was resolved that so far as she was concerned the good and worthy citizens of Wanchai should not be robbed of their full daily supply, and so she voluntarily offered herself as a victim of circumstances.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

(2nd December.)

Who would have believed that the estate of the late Empress-Dowager of China "only amounted to the comparatively small sum of twenty million dollars, or less than two million pounds sterling?" Nevertheless that is the estimate which the Prince Regent is believed to have made, and it is suggested that the estate of the late Emperor is even less. Where have all the hundreds of thousands of taels which were regularly remitted by the Provincial Governments disappeared to, and what has become of the enormous sum presented to Her Majesty on her birthday and other special occasions when officials deemed it advisable to curry favour by gifts of hard cash? There is not a single victory in the Chinese Empire who has not emptied his coffers into the lap of the avaricious ruler, who knew how to tighten the strings which held the realm together. The most insignificant official was not ignored when he gathered together a respectable amount which could swell the Imperial Treasury, and the mandarins knew only too well that the tenure of their office and the probability of advancement depended mainly on their ability to propitiate the Throne by the remittance of ready money. It cannot be denied that before the monetary presents reached their destination, the higher officials had their pickings, but even the Grand Councillors would have thought twice before they handed over to the impudent Dowager a miserable pittance as the semblance of some financial consideration. Time and again reports have been published of the magnificent dourances by private individuals to the exchequer reserved for the Royal Family at Peking, and it is not to be disputed that wealthy merchants and officials who were in a position to squeeze effectively the districts under their control have been quietly informed that it would be for the benefit of their health and the promotion of their interests if they could possibly manage to augment the funds at the direct disposal of the Throne. Now, it is ridiculous to believe that twenty million dollars represents the residue left after the personal tastes of the Empress-Dowager had been satisfied. So far as outsiders are aware, the predilections of Her Majesty for amusements and diversions were not of a very expensive character. Far too much depended on her personal attention to matters of state importance to permit of any abnormal indulgence in fantastic pleasures. We read that the Empress Dowager kept a pleasure pavilion where pleasure boats were held in readiness to suit the convenience of the Imperial party and that the upkeep of this establishment necessitated the expenditure of large sums annually. That is surely a very lame excuse to account for the moderate estate left behind.

The Empress had been in the habit of gallivanting round the Provinces in search of entertainment there is a possibility that the initial cost of the journeys might have been exceedingly alarming, but even then the magnates honoured by the visit of the Imperial entourage would have been compelled to defray the greater part of the travelling expenses, just as the Dalai Lama has been living in luxury on the sweat-earned savings of the peasantry. Is it conceivable that officials like the late Li Hung-chang, or Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and our friend Shum did not contribute millions to maintain the Imperial Household, even where no compulsion was exercised and no urgent need for gratuitous thank-offerings apparent? And still if we are to believe all we hear, the estate of the all-powerful and actual ruler of China for a quarter of a century has dwindled to the paltry sum of twenty million dollars, an amount which an Oriental sovereign could dissipate on dissipates in a few days. As for the Emperor's estate of a few millions—some veracular papers aver that it does not exceed ten millions—the question becomes still more inexplicable. The Emperor was a weakling, and a nonentity; he never had the chance of flinging his pocket-money about like a modera *roué*; he could hardly call his soul his own, and it is certain that if he had attempted to emulate the fashionables and bluffs of his caste he would have been quickly brought to heel by the dominant power. It was not unusual for him, even when he had reached manhood, to be summarily locked up in his apartments when he committed minor indiscretions, and altogether, his opportunities of acting the gay and debonair prigeling were smaller than those of the meanest subject in the Middle Kingdom. At the same time he was not forgotten when the presentation season was in full swing, and as one who was thrifty by composition he must have accumulated quite a fortune, as fortunes are understood in monarchical circles. But according to those who have constituted themselves his executors, the Son of Heaven has left behind him an amount considerably less than Mr. Andrew Carnegie annually devotes for the erection of free libraries, or even

organ, and up-to-date Valbellas. Say that the total value of the personal estate of the late Empress-Dowager and the Emperor combined realises thirty million dollars, what secret methods have been adopted to dispose of the remainder? It could not have vanished without leaving some trace of its whereabouts, and who should know better what has become of it than the Grand Councillors? The Prince Regent, it is reported, proposes to devote the entire sum towards the creation of a navy for China. What sort of a navy can be gathered together for a matter of £3,000,000? Great Britain pays more than that for two battleships—the *Dreadnought* and *Lion*, having cost £1,600,000 each. But of course, if China limits herself to gunboats and torpedo boats she might acquire a flotilla of mosquito craft which would suffice to patrol effectively the great estuaries along the South and East coasts, and prove of infinite service in time of trouble. Might we interpret here the remark that if the resolution of the Prince Regent and his advisers is adopted, there is a possibility that the work of constructing at least a portion of this flotilla might be obtained from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, provided the directors take time by the forelock. Quoting from a summarised report in the Navy League Annual on the Chinese Navy, "The Ministry of War recently sent to all the viceroy and governors of provinces a long report to be read before it is laid before the Emperor. The project set forth in this report is that China's navy shall be divided into three fleets—namely those of Pei-yang, Nan-yang and Yuen-yang. Each of these naval divisions will consist of one first-class battleship, one or two first-class cruisers, four or five second-class cruisers, six fourth-class cruisers, a flotilla of gunboats, a flotilla of transport ships and despatch-boats, with flotillas of torpedo-boats and destroyers, and a flotilla of submarines. Each fleet will have its own stations; the Northern fleet will have stations at Chefoo, Tsin-tau, and Taku; the Middle fleet will be stationed at Sem-men-wan and Chusan, and the Southern fleet at Canton and You-ling-kong. Every naval station will be in charge of a commander, who will be responsible for the drilling of the crews and for the cruises. The commander-in-chief of the fleet will have his headquarters at Nan-yang. The vessels forming the present Chinese Navy will be put to other uses." So much for the Navy in *pose*. But we have yet got to the bottom of the declarations that the joint estate of the Empress-Dowager and Emperor is only worth thirty millions, or how the vast sums collected from the Provinces and from individuals have been dissipated. Probably, we shall never know where the money went to. All we wonder now is, How will Emperor Pu-yi, the successor to Kwang-Hsu, manage to exist now that it is proposed to deplete the Imperial exchequer to the last farthing?

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS FOR SHIPPERS AND SHIP-OWNERS.

One of those curious cases which puzzle and bewilder jurists and laymen alike has just been "decided" in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai leaving, however, the position unaltered, so that neither side can claim a victory nor is any precedent laid down for similar occasions in the future. The case is of importance because it deals with a problem which is bound to arouse much discussion in shipping circles and may have the effect of leading to an amendment in the agreement arranged between the shippers and the "shipping company" carrier. It will be within the recollection of readers that in October last year a curious accident befell the *Empress of China*, when she sank at the wharf at Vancouver while receiving cargo for the Orient. At the time it was believed that the accident was no accident at all, but the deliberate act of certain foreigners who might have had some animus not to much against the boat as against the C.P.R., the owners. It was discovered, however, that the accident was due to the fact that the condenser discharge pipe had been negligently left open. As the result of the sinking, the cargo which had already been stored away was damaged, particularly a consignment of cigarettes which had been sent aboard by the British-American Tobacco Co. A year after the accident almost to the very day an action was brought in H.B.M. Court at Shanghai at the instance of the Tobacco Co., claiming damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. "on an implied warranty of seaworthiness, i.e. that the ship should be fit to receive the plaintiff's cargo of cigarettes." The jury's findings are summarised by the Court as follows: "That the ship was seaworthy about 11 a.m. at which time the shipping of the cigarettes was commenced. 2.—That the ship was seaworthy about 3.30 p.m. when the shipping of the cigarettes was about finished but the jury cannot say that the last case of cigarettes was on board. 3.—That they cannot say whether the ship became unseaworthy before the completion of the shipping of the cigarettes; they do not understand enough about ships to say the moment when she became unseaworthy. The question for the Supreme Court now was, "How ought judgment to be entered on these findings?" It was claimed by counsel for the defendants that judgment should be awarded his clients because they had provided a ship which was fit to receive cargo when the act of shipping began, or, in the alternative, because the burden of proof was on the plaintiff and had not been discharged. His Lordship dismissed the suggestion that officials like the late Li Hung-chang, or Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and our friend Shum did not contribute millions to maintain the Imperial Household, even where no compulsion was exercised and no urgent need for gratuitous thank-offerings apparent? And still if we are to believe all we hear, the estate of the all-powerful and actual ruler of China for a quarter of a century has dwindled to the paltry sum of twenty million dollars, an amount which an Oriental sovereign could dissipate on dissipates in a few days. As for the Emperor's estate of a few millions—some veracular papers aver that it does not exceed ten millions—the question becomes still more inexplicable. The Emperor was a weakling, and a nonentity; he never had the chance of flinging his pocket-money about like a modera *roué*; he could hardly call his soul his own, and it is certain that if he had attempted to emulate the fashionables and bluffs of his caste he would have been quickly brought to heel by the dominant power. It was not unusual for him, even when he had reached manhood, to be summarily locked up in his apartments when he committed minor indiscretions, and altogether, his opportunities of acting the gay and debonair prigeling were smaller than those of the meanest subject in the Middle Kingdom. At the same time he was not forgotten when the presentation season was in full swing, and as one who was thrifty by composition he must have accumulated quite a fortune, as fortunes are understood in monarchical circles. But according to those who have constituted themselves his executors, the Son of Heaven has left behind him an amount considerably less than Mr. Andrew Carnegie annually devotes for the erection of free libraries, or even

organ, and up-to-date Valbellas. Say that the delay resulting from the accident to a vessel and the possible quashing of a contract owing to non-delivery of delivery on a specific date, if the former the shippers are placed at a decided disadvantage. But are we not in the *Chief Justice* the terms of the ruling against the Canadian, the *Scylla* and *Imay* Company, we are not in a position to say which party seems to have been despoiled. His Lordship argued that as the jury said they could not find the moment when the ship became unseaworthy, nor whether the last case of cigarettes was or was not on board at 3.30 p.m. when they did find the ship to have been unseaworthy they had come to the conclusion that on these findings no judgment could be entered either way. There was no order as to costs, so that each party paid their own expenses. It is a most unsatisfactory result because it leaves both shippers and shippers in a tangle of doubt as to their rights and liabilities. If the case is appealed to the higher court we may get further light on the subject, but as it stands the case is a distinct and interesting problem for the legal theorist.

YARN LOTTERIES IN SHANGHAI.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that although the yarn lottery system initiated by the yarn dealers in Japan had been frustrated so far as dealings in Hongkong were concerned by the action of the Government, it was an open secret that the scheme was being pushed for all it was worth in Shanghai. We also expressed astonishment that the Municipal authorities in the Northern Settlement should blink their eyes to this illegitimate and reprehensible method of interfering with trade, and suggested that steps should be taken to stamp out this deplorable practice not merely for the benefit of honest yarn dealers but also for the benefit of those Chinese whose natural bent for lotteries and gambles would be increased tenfold were the "cute" machinations of the Japanese allowed to continue. As a matter of fact the system of prizes as originated by certain of the Japanese yarn exporters was represented by the best members of their own fraternity in Japan. We learn that whether acting on the advice of the *Telegraph* or other antagonist to this lottery system a Shanghai ratepayer furnished certain information to the Municipal Council—as if they needed to be wakened up to see what was going on under their noses—and showed specimens of lottery tickets sold with the bales of cotton yarn imported from Japan. The Council therewith addressed a letter to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai inquiring whether these operations had his sanction, and otherwise desiring an expression of his opinion on the subject. The members of the Municipal Council, it was stated, were unanimous in the view that this mode of competition was prejudicial to legitimate trade, and that every effort should be made to suppress the lottery, either by the prosecution of the concerned, or otherwise. Part of the letter to the Consul-General was, in the following explicit terms: "The Council has given public notice that the concealment of lottery tickets in bales of yarn constitutes an infraction of the prohibition of lotteries in the Settlement, and regard to the shipping company or carrier. It will be within the recollection of readers that in October last year a curious accident befell the *Empress of China*, when she sank at the wharf at Vancouver while receiving cargo for the Orient. At the time it was believed that the accident was no accident at all, but the deliberate act of certain foreigners who might have had some animus not to much against the boat as against the C.P.R., the owners. It was discovered, however, that the accident was due to the fact that the condenser discharge pipe had been negligently left open. As the result of the sinking, the cargo which had already been stored away was damaged, particularly a consignment of cigarettes which had been sent aboard by the British-American Tobacco Co. A year after the accident almost to the very day an action was brought in H.B.M. Court at Shanghai at the instance of the Tobacco Co., claiming damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. "on an implied warranty of seaworthiness, i.e. that the ship should be fit to receive the plaintiff's cargo of cigarettes." The jury's findings are summarised by the Court as follows: "That the ship was seaworthy about 11 a.m. at which time the shipping of the cigarettes was commenced. 2.—That the ship was seaworthy about 3.30 p.m. when the shipping of the cigarettes was about finished but the jury cannot say that the last case of cigarettes was on board. 3.—That they cannot say whether the ship became unseaworthy before the completion of the shipping of the cigarettes; they do not understand enough about ships to say the moment when she became unseaworthy. The question for the Supreme Court now was, "How ought judgment to be entered on these findings?" It was claimed by counsel for the defendants that judgment should be awarded his clients because they had provided a ship which was fit to receive cargo when the act of shipping began, or, in the alternative, because the burden of proof was on the plaintiff and had not been discharged. His Lordship dismissed the suggestion that officials like the late Li Hung-chang, or Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and our friend Shum did not contribute millions to maintain the Imperial Household, even where no compulsion was exercised and no urgent need for gratuitous thank-offerings apparent? And still if we are to believe all we hear, the estate of the all-powerful and actual ruler of China for a quarter of a century has dwindled to the paltry sum of twenty million dollars, an amount which an Oriental sovereign could dissipate on dissipates in a few days. As for the Emperor's estate of a few millions—some veracular papers aver that it does not exceed ten millions—the question becomes still more inexplicable. The Emperor was a weakling, and a nonentity; he never had the chance of flinging his pocket-money about like a modera *roué*; he could hardly call his soul his own, and it is certain that if he had attempted to emulate the fashionables and bluffs of his caste he would have been quickly brought to heel by the dominant power. It was not unusual for him, even when he had reached manhood, to be summarily locked up in his apartments when he committed minor indiscretions, and altogether, his opportunities of acting the gay and debonair prigeling were smaller than those of the meanest subject in the Middle Kingdom. At the same time he was not forgotten when the presentation season was in full swing, and as one who was thrifty by composition he must have accumulated quite a fortune, as fortunes are understood in monarchical circles. But according to those who have constituted themselves his executors, the Son of Heaven has left behind him an amount considerably less than Mr. Andrew Carnegie annually devotes for the erection of free libraries, or even

your Excellency's countess situations." The tone of mild politeness is most affecting and a little more of it would be sufficient to quiete the heart of a gardener's wheelbarrow. Again the *Chief Justice* points out that the effect of the Governor's statement can only be that the opinion of the Government is that I want a third judge appointed to save myself work." That is another instance of want of consideration. Then the Governor forwarded the suggestion to the Colonial Office that an appeal "Court" could be formed with the assistance of the Judge at Shanghai. What the *Chief Justice* grumbles at in this connection is that His Excellency never invited his opinion on the subject. If His Excellency had done so the *Chief Justice* would have pointed out the difficulties in the way of making the scheme effective, and should the suggestion be adopted by the Secretary of State who seems to pay no attention to your view I have so frequently expressed that little consideration is paid to the *Chief Justice*'s opinion in matters relating to the administration of justice." At this time the Governor is becoming somewhat irritated at the continual vexation of "want of consideration" and on 6th October, he wrote: "I have replied at some length to the concrete instances brought forward by Your Honour in support of your view that 'little consideration' is paid to the opinion of the *Chief Justice* in matters affecting the administration of justice but I fear that it is beyond my power to remove what appears to have become an *idiot's* fix in your mind." In attempting to appease the *Chief Justice*, the Governor proposed to send to the press a true and faithful copy of what he actually did say in the Legislative Council on the subject of the Appeal Court, but His Honour graciously replied that he could not do the work of two judges, Sir Matthew Nathan and Mr. Carnegie, and in preparing a judgment on an important appeal "it took many days to argue in the Full Court; the writing of the judgment will probably take 10 full mornings" work, of at least four hours a day, and though I am now half way through I have not the remotest idea what the ultimate judgment will be. It is not impossible that this judgment may prevent the case going to the Privy Council." Would it not be possible for His Honour to curtail the length of his judgments, and follow the example of the House of Lords' bench, which seldom oversteeps the space of a *Times* column? But when a judgment becomes a sort of serial story somebody must suffer. One further remark: the *Chief Justice* admits that the constitution of the Appeal Court is extraordinary in so wealthy a Colony as Hongkong." Would the *Chief Justice* kindly inform the taxpayers of Hongkong where that wealth is to be found in Hongkong? It is absolutely certain that the Government would give much to lay even a little finger on the pile, if only for purposes of taxation.

ARE BRITISH SEAFARERS HEROES?

What is a hero? Who makes a capital text for some of the leading tub-thumpers at the numerous mutual admiration societies in Hongkong. The theme is rich in variety and replete with fascinating side-issues to charm the unlettered and, awaken enthusiasm in the hearts of our amateur parliamentarians. To obviate preferential treatment of any class of residents in the Settlement, and the suppression of competition was prejudicial to legitimate trade, and that every effort should be made to suppress the lottery, either by the prosecution of the concerned, or otherwise. Part of the letter to the Consul-General was, in the following explicit terms: "The Council has given public notice that the concealment of lottery tickets in bales of yarn constitutes an infraction of the prohibition of lotteries in the Settlement, and regard to the shipping company or carrier. It will be within the recollection of readers that in October last year a curious accident befell the *Empress of China*, when she sank at the wharf at Vancouver while receiving cargo for the Orient. At the time it was believed that the accident was no accident at all, but the deliberate act of certain foreigners who might have had some animus not to much against the boat as against the C.P.R., the owners. It was discovered, however, that the accident was due to the fact that the condenser discharge pipe had been negligently left open. As the result of the sinking, the cargo which had already been stored away was damaged, particularly a consignment of cigarettes which had been sent aboard by the British-American Tobacco Co. A year after the accident almost to the very day an action was brought in H.B.M. Court at Shanghai at the instance of the Tobacco Co., claiming damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. "on an implied warranty of seaworthiness, i.e. that the ship should be fit to receive the plaintiff's cargo of cigarettes." The jury's findings are summarised by the Court as follows: "That the ship was seaworthy about 11 a.m. at which time the shipping of the cigarettes was commenced. 2.—That the ship was seaworthy about 3.30 p.m. when the shipping of the cigarettes was about finished but the jury cannot say that the last case of cigarettes was on board. 3.—That they cannot say whether the ship became unseaworthy before the completion of the shipping of the cigarettes; they do not understand enough about ships to say the moment when she became unseaworthy. The question for the Supreme Court now was, "How ought judgment to be entered on these findings?" It was claimed by counsel for the defendants that judgment should be awarded his clients because they had provided a ship which was fit to receive cargo when the act of shipping began, or, in the alternative, because the burden of proof was on the plaintiff and had not been discharged. His Lordship dismissed the suggestion that officials like the late Li Hung-chang, or Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and our friend Shum did not contribute millions to maintain the Imperial Household, even where no compulsion was exercised and no urgent need for gratuitous thank-offerings apparent? And still if we are to believe all we hear, the estate of the all-powerful and actual ruler of China for a quarter of a century has dwindled to the paltry sum of twenty million dollars, an amount which an Oriental sovereign could dissipate on dissipates in a few days. As for the Emperor's estate of a few millions—some veracular papers aver that it does not exceed ten millions—the question becomes still more inexplicable. The Emperor was a weakling, and a nonentity; he never had the chance of flinging his pocket-money about like a modera *roué*; he could hardly call his soul his own, and it is certain that if he had attempted to emulate the fashionables and bluffs of his caste he would have been quickly brought to heel by the dominant power. It was not unusual for him, even when he had reached manhood, to be summarily locked up in his apartments when he committed minor indiscretions, and altogether, his opportunities of acting the gay and debonair prigeling were smaller than those of the meanest subject in the Middle Kingdom. At the same time he was not forgotten when the presentation season was in full swing, and as one who was thrifty by composition he must have accumulated quite a fortune, as fortunes are understood in monarchical circles. But according to those who have constituted themselves his executors, the Son of Heaven has left behind him an amount considerably less than Mr. Andrew Carnegie annually devotes for the erection of free libraries, or even

one cubic yard and save a shipload of par edges by sheer dogged courage, well it is only part of their duty which they are in no way exceeding. To face death hourly and daily, to be prepared for every emergency, to do in the depths of the hold-like rats in a trap, or to be hung from the yards into a boiling sea, when it is impossible to effect a rescue, to be scalded beyond hope of recovery—in order that the state-of-the-art passengers may contendedly enjoy themselves unaware of the tragedies occurring under their feet; these are things which the seafarman on board the vessel, the mischievous ignorance of an unauthorised official, and the *telegraphing* in the death of one of the ship's two kith and kin? Their imagination fired by other events which have no place here, would run rampant, and, probably their tales would only be trifles less inspired than those of the worthy Baron Muschens and Sir John Mandeville. It was, we may confidently, so when it occurs outside the British Islands or the waters thereof. Which is to say that the testimonies of a ship's crew in favor of a gallant officer or seaman is not worth a penny-piece. Strange, it is not, that the Royal Human Society, of which the Prince of Wales is President, manages to satisfy itself as to the truth of the narratives placed before the members when a case of life-saving is submitted. We had always been under the impression that the man wearing the blue ribbon of the Society's medal was a hero or at least had the germs of heroism in his bones. Indeed, there are foolish laudans who attributed to the wearer of the Society's medal qualities similar to those which are supposed to belong to the veteran who has been decorated with the V.C. But Mr. Carnegie holds otherwise: he says, in effect, What proof have you that there is such a thing as a sailor-hero? And triumphantly answers his own question by saying—"Now, I've given you a paper, because like Mrs. Harris there isn't a sicker person." The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have protested against the invidious distinctions made in the case of seafarers; the secretary has argued their claims to recognition by the trustees of the Hero Fund, but without avail; he has even gone the length of almost, beseeching Mr. Carnegie to remember the friend of everybody, Jack the seafarman. Here is the temperate way in which the secretary, Mr. T. W. Moore, submitted the case to the officers and men of the mercantile marine: "If the administrator of the Carnegie Hero Fund was not satisfied that they had complete and correct information of an act of bravery at sea, then it could not reasonably be expected that they should devote any part of the Fund towards it. The resources of the Fund are quite ample enough to admit of seafarers being included. If only in the interest of humanity, we would submit that they merit the greatest encouragement in saving life at sea. They themselves frequently risk personal hardship and danger, and thus are able to appreciate to what serious jeopardy they must place themselves when attempting to rescue others. I may mention that 'not long ago,' two different cases arose where members of the Guild lost their lives on the high seas; in attempting to save others, and their widows were left in very straitened circumstances. According to your present proposals such cases could not be considered in connection with the administration of the splendid fund which you have established. The members of the Fund are quite temporary and not permanent, so that the seafarers may be included in the scheme." What is the display of supreme and courageous rectitude and regard for the truth had effect on the Chinese? For the Chinese, the *telegraph* from the Consul-General, Mr. Fox, took the matter into his own hands. Right or wrong, be that as it may, it could be discussed later. He constituted himself arbiter, and it is to Mr. Fox that the entire credit is due for saving the situation. Before the obnoxious Chinese agitator had the chance of infusing the public mind, he was coolly holding an inquest into the circumstances, taking the evidence impartially, as becomes a British officer of the Crown, and laying down the law as hard and fast as if he ruled the *despot* of the most turbulent city outside the Balkans. The display of supreme and courageous rectitude and regard for the truth had effect on the Chinese, for besides acting the part of the

Quarantine in Hongkong.

CANTON FOR TOURISTS.

THE WONDER-CITY OF THE ORIENT.

No ordinary description can do justice to the unique experiences enjoyed by the tourist who takes a trip to Canton and Macao in the course of his wanderings in the Far East. We have often felt sorry for the sprigs of nobility and laureated nobilities who visit the Orient in all the magnificence of Western civilisation, whose idea of pleasure is a trainload of clothes and a caravan of belongings. How little they appreciate the innumerable delights, charms and wonders of such a fantastic city as Canton can only be realised by the ordinary mortal whose pocket is not full on the widow's cross plan, and who must jostle and hustle with the natives at best, he may. Canton, to our opinion, has never been so crowded from end to end by a single soul. Some of the authorities have no doubt ideas that certain districts exist in the midst of this vast conglomeration of hovels, mansions, matchless and yamens, but nobody would take his "sojourns" days that he could point out any particular spot with exactitude. Of course there are the guides, the plump, imperious, majestic leaders of the cringing tourist—for however big a man may feel on board the magnificent vessels of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company when en route to the capital of South China he is but a very small sprout when he finds himself in a Chinese thoroughfare measuring three feet wide and every Chinaman in sight yelling his loudest; well, there are the guides who generally select the most characteristic streets for your delectation and they know something about Canton. They know where the temples and the places where you can buy Chinese nick-nacks at fabulous prices. They know where the singing boats are found in the river restaurants. In fact they know so many things, but even they do not know all there is to know of Canton; perhaps they might have a fairly good idea of the place if they lived to the age of Methuselah. So that the visitor who goes to Canton for a day or two or preferably a week cannot expect to explore the neighbourhood and return with the reputation of a Sven Hedin. But what he will see in that time will be sufficient to provide him with matter for wonder until the end of his days. His reminiscences may not fill books, but they will afford his grandchildren greater pleasure, by transporting them to the enchanted realms, than all the tales of the Arabian Nights put together. People in Hongkong are so closely connected with Canton that its marvels do not touch them after a while. They do not "enthuse," and therefore it is all the more necessary that the traveller who really wants value for his money should know that there is a city adjacent to this Colony which rivals the ancient Bagdad. With this end in view, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, whose fleet of tourist steamers are continually running between Hongkong and Canton, have published a Handbook, which has only to be seen to be appreciated. It is not merely a guide; it is a record, for the photographic reproductions are so numerous that there will be little left for the kodak-carrier to snap, unless he wisely takes side trips. The Handbook contains about a hundred pages, is admirably printed, and exceedingly well arranged. Reference is also made to the Macao trips but these are so well known that we scarcely think it necessary to do more than mention the fact. All we can say is, that whatever the traveller may be, whether he is travelling for pleasure or on business, whether he is world-wearied or sick of life, whether he is flying from a rampaging spouse or chasing an elusive charmer, whether he has scaled Popocatepetl or roved across the Gobi desert, whether he is a youngster to whom the world is an open book or a hypochondriac who has to face life with a bad liver, whether he is any of these things or not he still has something to see to divert his thoughts at Canton, the wonder-city of the World. And he will gain his first insight through the medium of the Handbook to which we have referred. It costs only a few cents and is sold, we understand, at the offices of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company.

C. CLEMENTS,
Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber,

23rd November, 1908.

Instructions for owners or agents of infected vessels from which the passengers or crew, or any of them, are removed to the Observation Station at Laichikok by order of the Health Officer of the Port.

If the Health Officer shall order the passengers and crew, or any of them, of an "infected" vessel to be kept under observation at the Observation Station aforesaid the owners or agents of the said vessel shall provide:—

(a) All necessary boats for the removal of such passengers and crew, or any of them, to the Observation Station.

(b) All food for such passengers and crew according to the scale in Schedule A of these instructions.

Such quantity or numbers as the Health Officer of the Port may deem necessary:—

(c) of lymph for the vaccination of the said passengers and crew, if the vessel from which the said passengers and crew have been removed is quarantined for small-pox.

(d) of disinfectants, not exceeding the scale for Chinese passenger ships. (Proclamation No. 7 of 6 July, 1904.)

(e) of cooks, servants and scavenging cabinets.

(f) of water daily for cleansing or drinking purposes.

(g) of kerosine oil for lighting purposes at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a tin daily for every 500 passengers and crew.

2. In addition the owners or agents aforesaid will pay to the Government such charges as the Health Officer of the Port, by certificate under his hand, may certify to have been incurred by Government for police guard, nurses, ward-masters, medicines, medical comforts; for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel, or of the merchandise on board of her, from which the passengers and crew have been removed; and for the burial of the bodies of any of the passengers or crew who may die in the Station.

OPIUM IN CALCUTTA.

UNSATISFACTORY POSITION.

It appears that there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of opium in Calcutta during the official year 1907-8, but this does not mean that the drug has become more popular locally. It is bought in order that it may be smuggled to Burma, the profits being so great that Rs. 25 can be netted on each pound. If, then, 10 or 15 maunds can be "run" by a smuggler during the year his profits will vary between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, believes that there are men possessed of extreme cunning and powers of organisation, who are working on a grand scale. They obtain only a part of their supplies in Calcutta itself, going further afield into the United Provinces, Rangoon and Mysore, where opium can be bought at cheap rates. If they are checked in one direction by the police, they turn to another, for the demand from Burma is an insatiable one. There are regular routes by which this illicit trade is conducted: one through Chittagong to Arakan and another through Rangoon direct. The authorities only

know of a certain number of the transactions by the seafarers made of the drug, and it is calculated that the figures must be multiplied tenfold to obtain even an approximate idea of the full extent of the operations. So far all the measures taken to stop the smuggling have been ineffective, and the Excise Department is still striving to find some means for checking the organised gangs. There does not seem much chance of success, however, for the smugglers can afford to pay large sums to all who help them. As to opium-smoking in Bengal itself, the practice is widely prevalent, but is not on the increase except in Calcutta and Orissa. In Calcutta the opium dens continue to flourish: they are now called clubs, are in places difficult of access, and only admit known and trusted customers. It is said that the consequence is that opium-smoking is more freely indulged in than when the premises were under Government control; the smoker gets his material at nominal prices and is unrestricted, and Government sacrifices considerable revenue." The policy which abolished all State control has evidently not been a success, but anti-opiumists would none the less be furious if Government were to attempt to revert to the old conditions. All the same, the position is as unsatisfactory a one as can be imagined.—*Advocate of India*.

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

The following are the teams selected to compete in the International Walking Match at Shanghai:—

Engines.—W. S. Fentonhaugh, A. E. Gorst, J. S. D. Wade, N. Webb. Reserve: J. L. Wade.

Irish.—V. Davies, P. J. Dunne, Con. Hamilton, C. Macguire. Reserves: John Hamilton, S. C. Young.

Chinese.—C. F. Wang, Yu Ling Shee, Ying Tang No. C. L. Wang.

Portuguese.—A. Collaco, C. Collaco, M. Colaco, A. Dinis, Jr., Reserve: F. D. Guedes.

German.—R. Bahlmann, P. E. F. Hofmeyer, H. Leibenstein, F. Martin. Reserves: C. Fleck, Dr. C. Paritzsch, K. Zimmer.

French.—M. Alexandre, W. A. Brus, J. Daudet, J. Gil.

Scandinavia.—G. Birnie, J. Goodfellow, W. White.

Kay T. Mackenzie, Reserves: J. A. Mackenzie, A. A. Whyte.

Individuals.—Amar Singh, J. Needi, B. Russell, V. Testa, A. R. Morris, F. J. Williams, J. Bonaventure, S. Pandit.

The connections with Vladivostok are:—

To Europe.—Leave Tsuruga 5 p.m. on Friday; Sunday and Wednesday; arrive Vladivostok 11.00 a.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays; connecting with "International" train on Mondays; for Moscow; the "State" train on Wednesdays; for Moscow; and the "State" train on Saturday for St. Petersburg.

From Europe.—Arrive Vladivostok 9 a.m. on Sundays and Thursdays from Moscow; Saturdays from St. Petersburg; connecting with vessels leaving Vladivostok at 1 p.m. on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays, arriving at Tsuruga 6 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—*Japan Chronicle*.

STEALING an orange which cost two cents and with damaging property to the extent of a dollar, waylaid, charged, Yen-kan, a tallyman, made an arrest in the Police Court, last Monday. It would appear that Yen-kan the orange and was a long time in paying for it. A word, or two took place between the hawkers and Yen-kan, meaning that he had been insulted, kicked over the stall. Yen-kan was found not guilty on the charge of theft, but for the damage to the property he was ordered to pay the hawkers \$2. This was a sum which was a very extraordinary amount for the kind of fruit.

CANTON FOR TOURISTS.

THE WONDER-CITY OF THE ORIENT.

No ordinary description can do justice to the unique experiences enjoyed by the tourist who takes a trip to Canton and Macao in the course of his wanderings in the Far East. We have often felt sorry for the sprigs of nobility and laureated nobilities who visit the Orient in all the magnificence of Western civilisation, whose idea of pleasure is a trainload of clothes and a caravan of belongings. How little they appreciate the innumerable delights, charms and wonders of such a fantastic city as Canton can only be realised by the ordinary mortal whose pocket is not full on the widow's cross plan, and who must jostle and hustle with the natives at best, he may. Canton, to our opinion, has never been so crowded from end to end by a single soul. Some of the authorities have no doubt ideas that certain districts exist in the midst of this vast conglomeration of hovels, mansions, matchless and yamens, but nobody would take his "sojourns" days that he could point out any particular spot with exactitude. Of course there are the guides, the plump, imperious, majestic leaders of the cringing tourist—for however big a man may feel on board the magnificent vessels of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company when en route to the capital of South China he is but a very small sprout when he finds himself in a Chinese thoroughfare measuring three feet wide and every Chinaman in sight yelling his loudest; well, there are the guides who generally select the most characteristic streets for your delectation and they know something about Canton. They know where the temples and the places where you can buy Chinese nick-nacks at fabulous prices. They know where the singing boats are found in the river restaurants. In fact they know so many things, but even they do not know all there is to know of Canton; perhaps they might have a fairly good idea of the place if they lived to the age of Methuselah. So that the visitor who goes to Canton for a day or two or preferably a week cannot expect to explore the neighbourhood and return with the reputation of a Sven Hedin. But what he will see in that time will be sufficient to provide him with matter for wonder until the end of his days. His reminiscences may not fill books, but they will afford his grandchildren greater pleasure, by transporting them to the enchanted realms, than all the tales of the Arabian Nights put together. People in Hongkong are so closely connected with Canton that its marvels do not touch them after a while. They do not "enthuse," and therefore it is all the more necessary that the traveller who really wants value for his money should know that there is a city adjacent to this Colony which rivals the ancient Bagdad. With this end in view, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, whose fleet of tourist steamers are continually running between Hongkong and Canton, have published a Handbook, which has only to be seen to be appreciated. It is not merely a guide; it is a record, for the photographic reproductions are so numerous that there will be little left for the kodak-carrier to snap, unless he wisely takes side trips. The Handbook contains about a hundred pages, is admirably printed, and exceedingly well arranged. Reference is also made to the Macao trips but these are so well known that we scarcely think it necessary to do more than mention the fact. All we can say is, that whatever the traveller may be, whether he is world-wearied or sick of life, whether he is flying from a rampaging spouse or chasing an elusive charmer, whether he has scaled Popocatepetl or roved across the Gobi desert, whether he is a youngster to whom the world is an open book or a hypochondriac who has to face life with a bad liver, whether he is any of these things or not he still has something to see to divert his thoughts at Canton, the wonder-city of the World. And he will gain his first insight through the medium of the Handbook to which we have referred. It costs only a few cents and is sold, we understand, at the offices of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company.

These regulations are additional to the contractual regulations in Table I of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance.

The place known as the Government Observation Station at Laichikok shall be set apart as a place for the detection and exclusion of persons, whether actually suffering from disease or not, arriving on board vessels subjected to quarantine.

Establishment at Laichikok.

The following regulations for the setting apart of an Observation Station at Laichikok, the detection of persons arriving on board vessels subjected to quarantine, are published in the Gazette.

(a) These regulations are additional to the contractual regulations in Table I of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance.

(b) The place known as the Government Observation Station at Laichikok shall be set apart as a place for the detection and exclusion of persons, whether actually suffering from disease or not, arriving on board vessels subjected to quarantine.

C. CLEMENTS,
Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber,

23rd November, 1908.

Instructions for owners or agents of infected vessels from which the passengers or crew, or any of them, are removed to the Observation Station at Laichikok by order of the Health Officer of the Port.

If the Health Officer shall order the passengers and crew, or any of them, of an "infected" vessel to be kept under observation at the Observation Station aforesaid the owners or agents of the said vessel shall provide:—

(a) All necessary boats for the removal of such passengers and crew, or any of them, to the Observation Station.

(b) All food for such passengers and crew according to the scale in Schedule A of these instructions.

Such quantity or numbers as the Health Officer of the Port may deem necessary:—

(c) of lymph for the vaccination of the said passengers and crew, if the vessel from which the said passengers and crew have been removed is quarantined for small-pox.

(d) of disinfectants, not exceeding the scale for Chinese passenger ships. (Proclamation No. 7 of 6 July, 1904.)

(e) of cooks, servants and scavenging cabinets.

(f) of water daily for cleansing or drinking purposes.

(g) of kerosine oil for lighting purposes at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a tin daily for every 500 passengers and crew.

2. In addition the owners or agents aforesaid will pay to the Government such charges as the Health Officer of the Port, by certificate under his hand, may certify to have been incurred by Government for police guard, nurses, ward-masters, medicines, medical comforts; for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel, or of the merchandise on board of her, from which the passengers and crew have been removed; and for the burial of the bodies of any of the passengers or crew who may die in the Station.

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(e) of cooks, servants and scavenging cabinets.

(f) of water daily for cleansing or drinking purposes.

(g) of kerosine oil for lighting purposes at the rate of $\frac{1$

St. Andrew's Ball.

PREPARATIONS FOR BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE AT THE CITY HALL.

30th ult.

"What's the steer, kimmer?" may well be asked to-night, when the votaries of St. Andrew set out to show Hongkong what Scotsmen can do when they put their shoulders to the wheel. Not even the most phlegmatic Scot could get away from the fact to-day that the St. Andrew's Ball, the dance of the season, the time for jollity, and rounding of old acquaintances, was at hand. The very tickabaw-cookies had the doric on their tongues, and supported on the side of the balcony, Scotland's national emblem—the thistle. The stalk is of green, the crown red, and the huge emblem—artificial but marvellously like the real by the artistic sense of the decorator—is finished with a white crest, the whole being a mass of glowing and scintillating lights. St. Andrew's Cross—white or blue ground—is in evidence everywhere, and other heraldic devices with the thistle in the centre meet the eye on every side. Heraldic shields depend from the walls and trophies innumerable are tastefully arranged to the right places. Multi-coloured electric bulbs peer out from among the plants. The decorations everywhere are profuse but at the same time free from being tawdry.

Stepping into St. Andrew's Hall, the first thing to arrest one's attention is a beautiful painting of Edinburgh Castle by sight from the brush of Mr. Duncan, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Below it is the figure of St. Andrew—in the act of blessing. At the opposite end of the room, the Society's emblem is displayed. Portraits of Scotland's noblest sons and daughters hang on the walls, among which are Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Mary, Queen of Scots, the Fifth Duke of Gordon, and John Knox, with appropriate legends underneath. The rest of the decorations consists of the same bright illuminations relieved by greenery.

The adjacent room—St. George's Hall—feels in a slight degree in its decorative effect. The beautiful painting of the late Queen Victoria is surrounded by Union Jacks and luxuriant foliage. Opposite is a huge St. Andrew's Cross composed of greenery picked out in lights, with the lion rampant in the centre. Flag and palms complete the embellishments.

The theatre, which is to be used for the supper-room, has perhaps proved the most difficult portion of the City Hall so far as the carrying out of the decorations is concerned. The two chief features of this part of the building are the words "I'll drink a cup o' tea Scot-land, yet," which occupy the panels at the back of the theatre and the Gordon tartan which runs along the balcony and forms a dainty frieze. Shields bearing St. Andrew's Cross complete the wonderful effectiveness of the decorations.

The ladies' rooms have not been neglected. As for the reception room, very little has been done in the way of decorations, as it was thought undesirable to stuff the place with unnecessary embellishments in order to provide air and freedom to those seeking a spell of rest from the whirling throng.

The above descriptions are by no means as exhaustive as might at first sight be imagined, but are only a few details which will serve to show the enormous responsibility of the work of decoration. Messrs. Wynn, Duncan, and Duncan, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, have worked as Trojans just as in former years and have spared no pains to make the Ball a success so far as the decorations are concerned. As our representatives give to understand, these two gentlemen have been the backbone of the decoration committee and to their untiring and ungrudging efforts the highest praise is due.

As to the magnificence of the Ball itself, no words can describe that fascinating theme, and one has to go there to gain an idea of it. We will have the pleasure of recording that in our next issue.

THE OPENING DANCE.

The Ball will open with the Lancers, the official set of which will be formed as follows:—His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Chatham.

Honourable Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., President, and Mrs. Lyon.

H. E. Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.V.O., and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith and Mrs. May.

Mr. T. F. Hough and Mrs. Gresson.

H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., and Mrs. Peter.

Commodore Herbert Lyon and Mrs. MacKay.

Mrs. Murray Stewart and Mrs. Ormiston.

THE SUPPER PARTY.

The following will be the order of the process on from the dancing-rooms to the supper, the guests named taking their seats on the platform and supporting Chief Chatham with Mrs. Lyon:—

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Chatham.

H. E. the Hon. Sir H. Lambton and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith and Mrs. May.

Mr. T. F. Hough and Mrs. Gresson.

H. E. Major-General Broadwood and Mrs. Peter.

Commodore Lyon and Mrs. MacKay.

Mrs. Murray Stewart and Mrs. Ormiston.

Honourable Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Mrs. Pollock.

Honourable Mr. W. Rees Davies and Mrs. Jack.

Honourable Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mrs. Lethem.

Mr. R. Mitchell and Mrs. Gompertz.

Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewitt and Mrs. Bayard.

Mr. W. Lethem and Mrs. Channer.

Mr. W. C. Jack and Mrs. Stewart.

COMMITTEES.

The various committees are composed as follows:—

INVITATION.—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

Messrs. J. R. M. Smith, Robert Shawan, T. F. Hough, C. H. Ross, R. Mitchell, W. G. Jackson, W. Armstrong, Murray Stewart, A. S. Fraser, D. R. Law, J. O. Peter, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thorne, R. M. Ormiston, and Capt. Campbell Heathcote, A.D.C., and Hon. Secretary (Convenor).

DECORATIONS.—Messrs. J. I. Andrew (Convenor), A. M. Marshall, R. Mitchell, G. Duncan, G. Grant, W. H. Donald, J. Walker, O. D. Thomson, H. S. Wyane, R. Dickson, and Hon. Secretary.

SUPPER AND WINES.—Messrs. J. D. Auld, W. M. Bain, W. D. Bradwood, A. Bryson, H. F. Campbell (Convenor), H. F. Carmichael, Capt. J. Douglas, Messrs. W. D. Graham, J. Hall, J. D. Logan, D. MacDonald, A. V. Monk, A. C. More, J. Paterson, A. Rodger, S. B. C. Ross, E. Grant Smith, G. Morton Smith, A. T. Walker, W. Wilson, and Hon. Secretary.

DANCING & MUSIC.—Messrs. C. H. Ross (Convenor), W. Armstrong, H. G. C. Bailey, A. Sinclair, T. S. Fraser, W. L. Carter, T. Skinner, E. F. Mackay, C. G. Mackie, Capt. Campbell Heathcote, A.D.C., Mr. Murray Stewart, and Hon. Secretary.

TRANSMISSION.—Dr. G. N. Connelly (Convenor) and Mr. J. S. D'Andrea.

A mass of luxuriant greenery. The sloping balustrades have fixed flower pots at regular intervals. On reaching the landing of the first flight of the grand staircase, a huge mirror faces the visitor, which will serve to reflect Hongkong's beauty as one they enter the merry precincts of hospitable people. Immediately over the top, the lion rampant stands in all the majestic attitude of the device. On the two sides of the polished surface of the mirror, the dates "1847" and "1908" stand out on a blue ground, denoting the fifty-first anniversary since the inception of the Society. Right opposite the mirror, and supported on the side of the balcony, is Scotland's national emblem—the thistle. The stalk is of green, the crown red, and the huge emblem—artificial but marvellously like the real by the artistic sense of the decorator—is finished with a white crest, the whole being a mass of glowing and scintillating lights. St. Andrew's Cross—white or blue ground—is in evidence everywhere, and other heraldic devices with the thistle in the centre meet the eye on every side. Heraldic shields depend from the walls and trophies innumerable are tastefully arranged to the right places. Multi-coloured electric bulbs peer out from among the plants. The decorations everywhere are profuse but at the same time free from being tawdry.

The theatre, which is to be used for the supper-room, has perhaps proved the most difficult portion of the City Hall so far as the carrying out of the decorations is concerned.

We'll have a look at the ballroom, for it's a grand affair. The music room and card room are also grand affairs. The ballroom is a large room, with a high ceiling and a polished floor. The walls are decorated with large paintings of famous battles. The chairs are upholstered in red velvet. The tables are covered with white cloths and set with silverware. The lighting is excellent, with many chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. The overall atmosphere is one of elegance and luxury.

THE HALL.

—Fair for your honest wench face,
With a smile, a kiss, a pudden race,
About them a' ye lay, a' ye laud,
Freedom and gowd the gude.

THE HALL.

—Freedom and gowd the gude.

—SWEET.

—Freedom and gowd the gude.

—THE HALL.

HOW TO BECOME SUCCESSFUL AND INDEPENDENT.

Probably there are few people in Hongkong who do not appreciate an outsider's praise of their natural abilities, particularly when that outsider writes from a place ten thousand miles away. It is always auspicious when a friend, who may be at your elbow daily, offers incense at the altar of your self-conceit, because there is "generally" an ulterior motive behind the voluntary remarks. Not so, when the ceder-sawyer hails from the great United States, and when the sole purpose of his laudation is to help you to climb still higher on the ladder of success! It was, therefore, with the highest gratification and unceasable pleasure that we received a letter from Washington, D.C., setting forth in good, round Anglo-Saxon some of the reasons why the merits of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* should no longer be hidden under the proverbial bushel, as if that were possible. As the reader has already surmised, the idea presented by the enterprising Americans was what is known as a money-maker, and it was our well-known ability as spell-binders that induced our complimentary friends in Washington to seek our services in what is represented to be the cause of humanity, etc. Owing to the enormous post office transactions of the firm alluded to, they were unable to afford sufficient stamps to permit of the envelope being securely closed, and it arrived looking like an overdue bill. In fact, it was only under the severest compulsion that any member of the editorial staff ventured to withdraw the contents of the open cover, but a glance at the letter accompanying sheets of printed recommendation, hints and complimentaries was sufficient to allay suspicion. In the letter began "Dear Friend," which led at first to the conclusion that either Mrs. Eddy or the Salvation Army had routed us out, but no such luck. Still the first sentence shows how fame travels. It began as follows: "Your name came into our possession from such a reliable source, that we do not hesitate for a moment in making you the propounder to become an independent representative for our goods in your vicinity. From what we have learned about you, we are confident that you are just the person we are looking for; and we therefore urge you to consider this real opportunity with extreme care!" Now, what we should like to know is—who has been ringing our praises so lustily that the good people of Washington, D.C., have arrived at a true and just estimate of our superlative worth? Who constituted that "reliable source"? Could it have been President Elect Taft or William Jennings Bryan? with both of whom we had friendly converse when they landed on the shores of this six-girt island. Even if it were one or the other of these distinguished politicians—and we feel inclined to back Taft, who was possibly influenced in our favour by the susceptible Princess Alice—how does this Washington firm know that we are just the person or persons they are looking for? No doubt they are perfectly correct; they should know best the sort of character they want and it is not for us to argue the point. The next paragraph opens like a quotation from a policeman's evidence, but that is discounted by the series of facts which follow:—"From our information at hand we have reason to believe that you are, like other ambitious people, anxious to increase your present income by becoming associated with a well-paying established business. If so, you will be very much interested in reading the enclosed circulars. They describe very fully the position we now offer you, and show you just about how much money you can reasonably expect to make, if you decide to become our representative." As they say in the States—"Money talks," and our well-wishers are on horseback bent. They know directly well that we are ambitious; everybody in Hongkong is ambitious, but we refrain from hinting at the various directions which these ambitions take. Nor is there any question that we desire to be associated with a well-paying business—that is if the paying part finds its way into our pockets. The next point is as to the amount we may reasonably expect to make—and it will be noticed that up-to-date we have no conception of the character of the business, but that is immaterial. Personally, a few thousand dollars a month would not be out of the way, and we feel sure there are others whose desires would be satisfied with less. This business can be done in one's spare time, in that the inducement to have a "double au-doris"—or words to that effect—would be eliminated, to the great joy of the women-folk. Our correspondent suddenly breaks off, his familiar tone to impart a little information which will come as an interesting interlude to most readers. As he, she or it says: "Science has proven that a great many diseases so common to mankind have their origin in a disordered condition of the digestive organs. Whenever the blood is affected by assimilating the poisonous matters of improper foods the functions of some of the complicated organs of our bodies are interfered with and we become sufferers, ranging from a slight indisposition to some critical illness. Thus by simply neglecting to keep the digestive organs in proper order anyone is liable to ruin his health, which means the wealth of most of us and the happiness of all. Everybody knows that practically all of these complaints, if taken in time, yield readily to home treatment." As a bright, brief and masterly exposition of that feeling which comes over most of us when somebody springs the word "Work" on a convivial gathering, that synopsis will take some beating. Of course, readers are getting as impatient as we were to know what reference this had to our marvellous ability but perhaps they may see light in the next paragraph which runs: "Nature's Health Restorer is a simple household remedy, prepared to meet this great need. It is composed of roots, berries and bark, and is put up in the form of chocolate, sugar-coated tablets, absolutely free from all opiates, narcotics and harmful drugs. It is both a most satisfactory household remedy, and a most pleasant one to take. Thousand of persons have used it with beneficial results and many of them praise and recommend it, because they are gratified for what it has done for them." So it is a medicine that we are to put on the market. All that has to be done is to waylay a friend or an enemy, preferably the latter, ask him if he is down-hearted and as he opens his mouth to answer throw a chocolate, sugar-coated tablet down his gullet, and charge him the usual tariff exacted by the cured-on-the-spot fraternities. This is a game which children and young ladies might play with him, success. An elderly uncle, clumsy and bilious, would be an excellent subject to practise on, and if he should become riotous and purplish-faced all that would be necessary is to ring up No. 15, and send in a call for the Fire Brigade. Among the circulars which formed part of the package from Washington, D.C., was one headed "Confidential Information," and as it is marked "copyright, 1906," we shall not consider ourselves liable to the law by publishing it, beyond stating that its real function is to tell the ambitious: "How to become successful and independent." The question is how did this end be attained? All you have to do is to send for a regular box of tablets, which you will sell to your customers for a dollar gold, and you get that cash for nothing. Each box contains ten highly polished choco-

olate sugar-coated tablets, put up in three smaller boxes, each of which can be retailed at 25¢ each. But the first lot is to be given away free as an advertisement. A guarantee accompanies the tablets, and the customer, presumably, will gaze steadily at the parchment while the pills are playing catch-as-catch-can in his bowels. What the representative has to pay for the second batch, when the patients have recovered from the first, we cannot say, and it would take too long to find out. By accident we have just found out after another perusal that the agent gets a box of pills for 5¢ cents gold, so that he makes 45 cents gold on each box sold, but if he orders 50 boxes at a time he gets them at 40 cents gold a box. It is like this: 500 boxes are sold at 40 cents; the total price to agents is \$200; the price to customers per box, \$1; total price to customers \$200; agents profit \$100, all in U.S. gold currency. Why not make a fortune while time flies? We do not care for the agency ourselves, but in response to the appeal of the proprietors of Nature's Health Restorer we pass it on to any reader who fancies himself as a quack. But we demand a commission; we don't do good by stealth in Hongkong.

Celegrams.**"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.****AN ACT OF COURTESY. DEERENCE TO EMPRESS DOWAGER.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th November.

The Prince Regent and Grand Councillors have twice entreated the Dowager-Empress to administer the affairs of State.

Her Majesty has declined to accede to the request.

PRINCE CHING.**RESIGNS ALL OFFICES.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th November.

Alleging old age, Prince Ching has resigned all his various offices. The Prince Regent, however, earnestly urges him not to go into retirement.

Prince Ching has so far been prevailed upon that he has consented to retain his posts with the exception of that of Inspector-General of the Military Forces.

PEKING.**EMPERESS DOWAGER'S ESTATE.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th November.

Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai are not in favour of Prince Chun acting as the Regent. They have contrived to approach the Dowager Empress to administer the affairs of State so as to deprive Prince Chun of power.

On accession day if any foreign officials or merchants should present themselves for the purpose of offering congratulations, the Chinese officials should receive them in their robes of office and hoist flags and fire salutes (as the case may be) in accordance with prescribed custom. As soon as the ceremonies are over, officials are enjoined to observe all the mourning ceremonies.

Later.

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking has requested the Waiwupu to present a memorial on their behalf stating that it is the wish of the Foreign representatives to be present to offer congratulations on the occasion of the accession of the Young Emperor to the Throne.

CHINA'S NAVY.

credited to foreign countries advising that the 2nd inst. has been fixed as the date for the enthronement of the young Emperor.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has been entrusted with the duty of drafting the Imperial Edict on the occasion of the accession of the new Emperor.

The remains of the late Empress Dowager will be removed to the Kun-tan Palace on the 9th inst. The funeral expenses are estimated to cost six million dollars.

It has been decided that the Prince Regent and his spouse should remove to and reside at Pak-hoi within the Palace.

Most of the eunuchs attached to the retinue of the late Empress Dowager are in hiding.

THE DALAI LAMA.**AND THE STATUS OF TIBET.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th November.

The Dalai Lama is not agreeable to the change in the status of Tibet to that of a province under the administration of a Viceroy and Governor.

The President of the Ministry of the Interior has used every effort to convince the Buddhist Pontiff of the expediency of the change, but without success.

THE POSITION IN TIBET.

Their Excellencies Liou Yu (Imperial Chinese Resident in Lhasa) and Chao Erh-tog (High Commissioner of Frontier Defences in Kuchau, Tibet and Yunnan) have jointly reported to the Peking Government upon the situation in Tibet. They state that nearly all the insurgents in Batang and other places have been dispersed, and that quietness now reigns in Tibet. They point out that the strength of the Chinese troops stationed in Tibet is very slender and request the Government to issue instructions calling upon the Viceroy of Szechuan to send reinforcements.—N.G.D.

THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.**CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

To-day being the day fixed for the accession of the young Emperor to the Throne, the Board of Rites has telegraphed to the Viceroys, governors and generals of the Provinces that they should on that day, together with the civil and military officials under them, perform congratulatory ceremonies, and that the officials and people within their respective jurisdictions should wear appropriate costume on that day.

On accession day if any foreign officials or merchants should present themselves for the purpose of offering congratulations, the Chinese officials should receive them in their robes of office and hoist flags and fire salutes (as the case may be) in accordance with prescribed custom.

The late Empress Dowager kept in the Ewo Park a shed for pleasure boats whose upkeep necessitated a large sum of money annually. The Prince Regent desires to do away with this expensive establishment. The Dowager Empress acquiesces in the proposal.

Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued appointing noon, on the 2nd December, for the enthronement of the young Emperor Pu-yi and the issue of the decree granting amnesty. On the previous day the Emperor will attend memorial services for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager in the Confucian Temple.

Mr. Rockhill, U.S. Minister in Peking, has advised that the American Government proposes to further reduce the Boxer indemnity payable by China to the United States in further testimony of the sympathy felt with China in her sorrow.

It is proposed by the Russian Government to reduce the guards stationed at Peking and Tientsin. The Waiwupu contemplates the despatch of a special Commission to return thanks to Russia.

Shanghai, 29th November.

On hearing of the Emperor's death, H.E. Shum Chun-hsun, ex-Viceroy of Canton, wished to hurry to Peking in order to participate in the mourning ceremonies. He was, however, so overcome with grief that he began to spit blood, and was compelled to abandon his idea of proceeding North.

YOUNG EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th November.

Telegrams were despatched by the Waiwupu to Chinese Ministers to

Shanghai, 1st December.

The soldiers who mutinied in

Anhui have been examined and have

confessed that their leader was Hung Sing-kee.

Hung having been recommended for appointment by Taotai Ku Chung-sung, the Provincial Judge has placed the latter in custody pending further proceedings.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.**BRITISH CONSULAR INQUIRY CONCLUDED.**

ACCUSED WATCHMAN DISCHARGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 3rd December,

10:30 a.m.

The finding of the British Consular Court of Inquiry in the ss. *Fatshan* case has been posted up in the morning boat.

The accused watchman has been discharged.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 2nd December.

A Court of Inquiry was held at the British Consulate on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and continued to-day to investigate into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese passenger on board the ss. *Fatshan* who it is alleged was killed by being assaulted by a ticket collector (a foreigner) while collecting the passage tickets. This incident has excited considerable ferment amongst the Chinese here against the foreigner owing to the wild and exaggerated reports of the occurrence appearing in the Chinese newspapers. The Court was presided over by Mr. Fox, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and there were present also the Portuguese Consul-General Mr. Morato, a Chinese Magistrate and a representative of the Viceroy. In delivering the finding of the Court, Mr. Fox said that in the first place he must state that the Court was an informal one as the accused is not a British subject, and further that there is no charge before him against the man who is alleged to have committed the assault, but on account of his conduct he had received from the Viceroy informing him that a Chinese passenger was said to have been killed on board a British ship, he had ordered this inquiry to be held, and in order that it should be conducted in fairness and justice to all concerned he had allowed the Chinese press reporters and the public to be present. Having gone through all the evidence before him, specially the most vital one—that of the European doctor who had examined the corpse and who testified to not having found the slightest marks on the body which might have caused the death and in view of the clear evidence given by the officers of the steamer of what actually happened, he came to the conclusion that the deceased came by his death "a natural manner, and there not being sufficient evidence against the accused he is not justified in handing him over to the Portuguese Consul, and the accused was discharged. In conclusion, Mr. Fox said that if the Viceroy is not satisfied with the result of the Inquiry and that if further evidence may be forthcoming, the Viceroy may communicate with his colleague the Portuguese Consul-General who will deal with the matter. The captain and the agent of the Steamship Company have given their assurance to produce the ticket collector if so required. A word of warning was given by Mr. Fox to the Chinese press reporters, and he requested them to refrain from publishing false reports, but to adhere strictly to all the evidence they had heard in the Court.

THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.**CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

Pu-yi was enthroned on the 2nd inst.

The young Emperor was carried in the arms of his father, the Prince Regent.

Later.

The Edict announcing the accession of the young Emperor laid great stress on the institution of the future Parliament for China.

H.E. CHANG IN MAO.**A PERSONA GRATA.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent is of opinion that H.E. Chang In Mao is a capable official and has every intention of reinstating him into office.

H.E. Chang In Mao is of Kai-ping Mines fame and will be remembered as the Chinese official who represented the Chinese Government in the hearing of the case against the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., in London, about three years ago.—E.H.T.

LEGATION GUARDS.**PROPOSED INCREASE ABANDONED.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

All the Foreign Ministers are agreed upon the abandonment of the contemplated increase in the Legation Guards.

OFFICIALS.**NO CHANGE TO BE MADE.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd December.

The Prince Regent does not propose any change of important officials appointed by the late Emperor and the late Dowager Empress.

Shanghai, 1st December.

The soldiers who mutinied in

Anhui have been examined and have

been found guilty of treason.

They have been sentenced to death.

They have been condemned to death.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR 4 WEEKS ENDING 7TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

The mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work show a total of 933 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 18 feet sinking, 75' foot driving, 297' feet cross-cutting and 543' feet of prospecting work as against 1,030 feet for the previous four weeks.

MINES:

Koman. 340' foot Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 3' feet; making a total of 80' feet. The lode 15' in. wide assays 14 dwt.

340' foot Level, Drive North.—This has been taken from 27 to 29' feet.

342' foot Level, Drive North and South on Hanging Wall Portion.—These have been driven 2' and 1' feet respectively. The south drive is now only in work.

440' foot Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 3' feet; bringing the total to 479' feet.

The lode 15' in. wide is worth 1 dwt.

The water from the crossing off the main vein below this level has been sunk to 10' feet, making a total depth of 38' feet, and is now connected to the 340' foot level. The lode averages 12' in. wide and worth 92 dwt. per ton.

340' foot Level South, Drive South in stopes.

Here 3' feet has been driven making a total of 91' feet. The lode 14' in. wide assays 9 dwt.

Cross-cutting for Stopes filling—100' feet.

Stopes.—Above the 440' foot level, 2 stopes Lode 40' in. wide and worth 5 dwt.

Above the 340' foot level, 2 stopes; Lode 10' in. wide and worth 24' dwt.

Above the 340' foot level, 1 stope; Lode 12' in. wide and worth 1' dwt.

STOPE MINE.

160' feet, Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 37' feet making a total of 88' feet, south of shaft. The lode 11' in. wide averages 181' dwt.

Cross-cutting for stope filling—188' feet.

Stopes.—Above the 160' feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 90' in. wide and worth 12' dwt.

ANDERSON BHATT.

This has been sunk 8' feet, making total depth 215' feet.

BURKET MALACCA.

No. 1 Level South of No. 1 Shaft.—This has been driven 13' feet, making a total of 34' feet.

The lode 10' in. wide averages 42' dwt. In the back of this level one stope has been worked on a lode 5' in. wide worth 32' dwt.

Above the No. 2 Level two stopes have been worked on; the lode averaged 69' in. in width and 7' dwt in value.

Underground and at surface 543' feet of prospecting work has been done.

General.—At Bukit Koman the old head gear has been removed and a new one erected of the best Chengal timber 14' in. by 14' in. and 45' feet high. The stoppage caused by the change account for the small footage in development.

As mentioned in a footnote in my last report a 14' in. dia. plunger pump has taken the place of the old 12' in. dia. in Stop mine and is working satisfactorily. The water at Anderson Shaft is now being pumped to the 10' foot level of Stop Mine and is easily dealt with by the large pump at Stop shaft in greater progress, now being made with the sinking.

In the Mill a new rock breaker has been put in. After the dismantling of the old one, the ears bin girders were found to be very rotten, and these have been changed. During the stoppage, the pipe line at Sempan has been repaired and some charges made on the transmission line.

The stoppage thus caused accounts for the short tonnage crushed.

From the Wilfley tables 9.85 tons have been recovered worth 212' oz per ton. The tables were idle for half the month being overhauled and repaired.

The twelve weeks clean up of the Cyanide has been made, and 109' 212' gold recovered from the treatment of 170 tons of concentrates and slimes resulting a recovery of 12.82' dwt. per ton and 86.6' per cent. extraction.

MILL RETURNS, KOMAN.

40 stamps ran 23 days less 4' days for repairs, etc.

Huntington Mill ran 28 days less 4.08 days for repairs, etc.

Ore Crushed Koman 884

Stop 2,610

Total 3,500 tons.

Amalgam collected 2,699' ozs producing

Retorted Gold 930' 5"

Smelting Gold 913.212' ozs"

Average Yield 5.18 dwt.

Value of tailings 740 dwt.

From cleaning plates in addition to the above 174' oz. Smelting Gold has been recovered.

PEL MELACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 21' days crushing 1,066 tons surfaces and 200 tons Mine ore

Total 1,866 tons.

Amalgam 435' ozs, producing

Retorted Gold 160"

Smelting Gold 164"

Average Yield 5.66'

Tons Amalgam 3,616 ozs.

Smelting Gold 1,077.212' ozs.

Total 174,000' ozs.

Cyanide 100,000' ozs.

Total 1,360,212' ozs.

Finesness 88.800

Average Yield on 1,077,212' ozs, return, 4.01' dwt. per ton.

W. H. MARTIN.

PROPERTY-OWNER'S DIFFICULTIES.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED TO AHMET RUMJAH.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, which was presided over by the Chief Justice, the petition of the Hongkong and Manila, Yuen Shing Exchange Trading Company, of 644, Bonham Strand West, for a Receiving Order against Ahmet Rumjahu was heard.

Mr. F. P. Hett, who represented the creditors, asked for the Order, and stated that the act of bankruptcy was noticed to suspend payment. He then handed to the Chief Justice a letter from the debtor's then solicitor, which was in effect that debtor would file his own petition. The assets he pursued amounted to about \$310,000, while the liabilities reached \$15,000.

The Chief Justice—The assets comprise real property?

Mr. Hett answered in the affirmative. He said that debtor's bankruptcy was due to the depreciation in the value of property. The debtor was not solvent, and if the property was to be sold now it would not realize much.

The Receiving Order was granted.

Li Ping, a coolie, residing at 2, Li Seng Street, was dismissed from the Colony for five years on the 27th ulto. Li, however, was found in the Colony last Thursday, and on being charged on Friday with returning before his time, he was sentenced to three months gaol.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A MAN-EATING TIGER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th November.

The other day a man-eater was seen wandering in the neighbourhood of the Li-Tong village in the Fa-Yuto district. A peasant woman happened to be there at the time and on seeing her, the tiger stopped upon her and badly maimed the poor woman in several parts of the body. A thief, who happened to be near and heard the poor woman's cries, ran up to her rescue and also received a wound on his back from the tiger's claws. In consequence of the serious nature of the wounds both the man and the woman died on the following day. The villagers are now using their best efforts to hunt down the beast.

A USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

The Viceroy has received instructions from the Ministry of Internal Affairs calling for a list of the garrisons in the different districts in the Kwangtung province with all particulars as to their names, age, titles, etc., so as to enable the Ministry to make arrangements for the institution of councils in the provinces.

LIEKIN' COLLECTION.

The amount of Liekin dues collected in Canton during the last ten days of the 10th month was 47,054.40' tsz.

PRECAUTION AGAINST MUTINERS.

As the result of the recent mutiny in Anhui, the Canton Viceroy has received a telegraphic despatch from the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, H.E. Tuan Fang, advising the Canton authorities to take precautionary steps to prevent the mutineers from fleeing over to Canton.

TELEPHONE MISMANAGEMENT.

Complaints have been frequently lodged with the Canton Telephone Bureau by the residents against the telephone communication being in an unsatisfactory state, but so far these complaints have produced no effect at all, though the telephone authorities have promised to bring about a reform in their administration. The Taotai of Contabulary has now also reported to the Viceroy that the telephone in his yamen was in a wretched condition and that necessary steps should be taken without delay, with the result that the Viceroy has removed Superintendent Fung of the Telephone Bureau from his office and appointed Mr. Lum Chau to fill the vacancy.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS.

The Portuguese Consul at Canton has informed the Viceroy that he was in receipt of a cheque for \$805 for transmission to the Central Relief Committee towards the flood relief funds, the amount being the proceeds collected in a theatrical performance in Macao. The Consul asked the Viceroy to send a deputy to his Consulate to receive the money. In reply the Viceroy thanked the Consul for his kindness and has given authority to the Relief Committee to receive same.

RESTRICTION AGAINST OPUM-SMOKING.

The Pan Yu magistrate Chou Yu Chau has issued a proclamation to prohibit the sale of opium-smoking apparatus in the city of Canton on pain of severe punishment.

PATROL CRUISERS COMPLETED.

The four shallow draft cruisers built in Hongkong have been completed and delivered to the Canton Provincial Government, and they are now about to be detailed to the West River for patrol service. The River is divided into four sections. The Klong Tsai will cruise between Wuchow and Tak Ling, the Klong Chi between Tak Ling and Shiu Ling, the Klong Kung between Shiu Ling and Tai Ping Sha and the Klong Ku between Tai Ping Sha and Tung Sai Mi Ning.

PEOPLE RUN RIOT.

With reference to the report that a monk was arrested the other day by the police in Faishan for obtruding money from the ignorant villagers by pretending that he was able to bring fortune to the people and drive away the devil from them, and that he was afterwards brought to Canton to be dealt with, yesterday, a crowd numbering over 5,000 people, most of whom were women, collected at the Police station and demanded of the police officials the monk's release. The police were unable to disperse the gathering, with the result that the force attempted to open fire at the people. Matters became serious and the gates of the different streets were therefore shut. The authorities came quickly to the scene and the rioters were dispersed.

The following report is taken from the Singapore Free Press of 27th ultmo.—Twenty Chinese (Cantonee, Kebs and Foochow men) were charged with rioting at the police court before Mr. Thunder, acting third magistrate. The first three accused were also charged with voluntarily causing hurt to E. P. C. Blyton. Mr. Hastings-Rhodes, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Campbell appeared for the prosecution. Messrs O. Everitt and V. D. Knowles defended.

The court was packed with Chinese.

Sam Tin, the owner of shops on 9 and 25 Temple Street, said that on the day of mourning for the Chinese Emperor he opened both the Water Police Authorities, the Self-Government Society and the Red Cross Society. We personally saw all that had passed, and we are now quite willing to present ourselves as eye-witnesses.

The foreigner is called Saeng Kai Tsai, which means a cunning chick, and seizes a nickname. The dead body of the passenger is still lying on board the steamer under the vigilance of a number of Chinese coolies who voluntarily offered their services. We have handed the manuscript to the police.

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ANOTHER serious "bank" failure occurred in Peking this week when a draft bank stopped payment. It is reported that the Chinese Government is the heaviest loser.

OWING to the Government being in mourning, the ceremony of installing the Dalai Lama with his new title, which was to have taken place on 24th Nov., has been postponed.

THE Russian Volunteer steamer *Lorchnon* has been wrecked in a gale. Japanese torpedo-boats assisted her to repair Tsuruga on the 24th Nov. and her passengers and freight are safe.

A FIRE broke out at No. 35, Chiu Loong Street, last Saturday morning and damage done to the extent of \$10,000. We are not in a position to state whether or not the house was covered by insurance.

A STUDENT belonging to one of the Government schools in Peking has been arrested for spreading insidious rumours. The student will be brought before the Court of Cassation some time this week.

AMONG the dispatches to the *Asahi* states that a notification has been issued by the Vicereyn announcing that the cultivation of opium will be prohibited in the three Eastern Provinces after next year.

AMONG the passengers who left for Shanghai by the *s.s. Nippon Maru* last Saturday was Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, the popular A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

IT is reported that Mr. Kikuchi, Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, is to be transferred to Mukden, and that Mr. Hanbara, Second Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Washington, will succeed to the post vacated.

HIS MAJESTY the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 12 of 1908 entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the registration of chemists and druggists and to regulate the sale of poisons."

A LARGE wet dock of the Yokohama Dock Company, which had been in course of construction since May 1906, has been completed and is expected to be opened by the middle of next month. This will, it is understood, be the largest dock in Japan.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch reports that rumour is current there to the effect that the Russian Viceroyalty of the Far East will be re-established. Its jurisdiction will embrace the Amur, Maritime, Kamchacka, and Yakutskya Provinces, three other districts and Saghalien.

HIS EXCELLENCE the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. O. Hutchison to act as Head of the Sanitary Department, and Mr. A. E. Wood to act as Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from 24th Nov. until further notice.

THE Tientsin native city now presents an unusual appearance, all red or gilt signs and inscriptions &c., &c., having been now converted into blue or white; and the big bell at the *yamen* and many of the temple bells have been kept tolling for quite a while. No festivities of any kind will be possible for many months.

WITHIN the last two or three weeks American money to the amount of \$600,000 has been exchanged by the Yokohama "Specie Bank," \$600,000 being in gold and the remainder in silver and notes. It is assumed that this sum represents the amount of money spent by the American sailors in Yokohama and Tokyo during the visit of the American Fleet.

TWO coolies belonging to a balthat boat were prosecuted in the Police Court, last Monday, for causing an obstruction at Quarry Bay on Saturday, and for assaulting an Indian policeman. The defendants had half of the road blocked with baskets containing stones, and while they were being taken to the station they turned on the police officer, giving him a pretty warm reception. Fined: \$1 for obstruction and \$3 for assault.

THE Japan Chronicle of 17th ulto, says:—On Sunday the new 12,000-ton floating-dock of the Misaki Bishi Company at Kobe was to have been launched, but for some reason not yet explained the huge mass of steel and iron refused to take the water, although two steamers were assisting in the attempt to get the dock off the slips. Another attempt was to have been made yesterday afternoon, but we believe it was unsuccessful.

BYRON, the steamer *Courfield* (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents), left for Australia last Monday, the skipper ordered a search to be made, which resulted in six Chinamen being found hidden in various parts of the ship. They were handed over to the Water Police, and the Magistracy on Tuesday were charged with being on board the vessel with the intention of reaching Sydney. They were remanded in police custody.

A RICKSHA coolie who goes under the name of Cheung Chi lost his temper last Tuesday afternoon while receiving a lecture from his employer. He struck the comrade, and then proceeded to demolish his vehicle. He succeeded in doing \$4 worth of damage only. Brought before a magistrate on Wednesday morning he was fined \$4 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation. The money was not forthcoming when the reporter left the Magistracy.

THE annual general meeting of the Kowloon Dock Staff was held in the Reading Room on the 24th ulto, when the following members were elected to office for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, chairman, J. C. Gow, secretary, R. Lapley, Vice-chairman, E. J. Brown, Librarian, W. J. Crawford, W. Davison, J. Hand, J. Ramsay and J. Fully, Committee. It was also agreed to carry on the bi-weekly dances and to hold the usual annual ball on Hogmanay Eve.

ON the night of the 23rd Nov., a bridge on the Shantung (Tsin-ko-Tsien-fu) Railway, about twenty-eight kilometers distant from Tsingtao, broke down under the weight of a passing train. There was some loss of life, which is said to be serious. The exact cause of the accident is not yet known. There has also been an accident at a German mine at Hung-chau. Twenty Chinese and one European are reported to have been drowned.—*N. C. D. News*.

TWO employees of the King Edward Hotel were in the Police Court on the 2nd inst. to have a dispute properly settled by a proper person, who happened to be the first police magistrate. Chan So, a coolie, was charged with assaulting Tal Chuk Man, a fat boy, which he denied. It was proved, however, that a quarrel between them led to Chan using his strength on Tal, who felt the pain. The plaintiff was ordered to pay a fine of \$4 and to compensate the "boy" in the sum of \$2.

SEVERAL failures of minor native banks at Hankow were announced on 2nd ulto, the total sum involved being not very large, however.

A BOATMAN in whose possession a drum of paint was found by the police, was given fourteen days' on the and instant to think how he came into possession, or from whom he had stolen the stuff.

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A STUDENT belonging to one of the Government schools in Peking has been arrested for spreading insidious rumours. The student will be brought before the Court of Cassation some time this week.

AMONG the dispatches to the *Asahi* states that a notification has been issued by the Vicereyn announcing that the cultivation of opium will be prohibited in the three Eastern Provinces after next year.

AMONG the passengers who left for Shanghai by the *s.s. Nippon Maru* last Saturday was Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, the popular A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

IT is reported that Mr. Kikuchi, Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, is to be transferred to Mukden, and that Mr. Hanbara, Second Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Washington, will succeed to the post vacated.

HIS MAJESTY the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 12 of 1908 entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the registration of chemists and druggists and to regulate the sale of poisons."

A TOKIO despatch of 27th ult. says:—The Privy Council has approved of the establishment of a Railway Board, as a sequel to the nationalization of Japanese railways. It is expected that Baron Goto (President of the South Manchuria Railway) will be appointed President of the Board.

THE plague is now officially declared as got under at Tongshan, but it is well-known that other cases have broken out in some of the surrounding villages, so that the Sanitary Bureau should still take preventive measures in these isolated places, or the disease will soon spread.

IT has been quite usual for private corporations and individuals to apply to the Chinese Government for mining concessions and railway concessions, so the Wu-pu has made a new rule that hereafter no applications of this sort will be received, unless such applications are made through the Foreign Minister.

THE Russian merchant who was charged with stealing five cases of cigarettes from a compatriot at Amoy the other day, bringing them to Hongkong for sale, was found not guilty of this charge by Mr. J. R. Wood, and was released from custody yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

THE case in which H. E. Allana, of No. 18, Queen's Road Central, charged R. Rahim, F. Rahim & Co., 55, Fivel Street, with assault, came to a satisfactory conclusion at the Police Court last Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. G. E. Morell, who appeared for the defendant, intimated that both parties had agreed to withdraw the charge.

WITHIN the last two or three weeks American money to the amount of \$600,000 has been exchanged by the Yokohama "Specie Bank," \$600,000 being in gold and the remainder in silver and notes. It is assumed that this sum represents the amount of money spent by the American sailors in Yokohama and Tokyo during the visit of the American Fleet.

TWO coolies belonging to a balthat boat were prosecuted in the Police Court, last Monday, for causing an obstruction at Quarry Bay on Saturday, and for assaulting an Indian policeman. The defendants had half of the road blocked with baskets containing stones, and while they were being taken to the station they turned on the police officer, giving him a pretty warm reception. Fined: \$1 for obstruction and \$3 for assault.

THE Japan Chronicle of 17th ulto, says:—On Sunday the new 12,000-ton floating-dock of the Misaki Bishi Company at Kobe was to have been launched, but for some reason not yet explained the huge mass of steel and iron refused to take the water, although two steamers were assisting in the attempt to get the dock off the slips. Another attempt was to have been made yesterday afternoon, but we believe it was unsuccessful.

BYRON, the steamer *Courfield* (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents), left for Australia last Monday, the skipper ordered a search to be made, which resulted in six Chinamen being found hidden in various parts of the ship. They were handed over to the Water Police, and the Magistracy on Tuesday were charged with being on board the vessel with the intention of reaching Sydney. They were remanded in police custody.

A RICKSHA coolie who goes under the name of Cheung Chi lost his temper last Tuesday afternoon while receiving a lecture from his employer. He struck the comrade, and then proceeded to demolish his vehicle. He succeeded in doing \$4 worth of damage only. Brought before a magistrate on Wednesday morning he was fined \$4 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation. The money was not forthcoming when the reporter left the Magistracy.

THE prosecution brought by the police against the coolie Ho Cheung and Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' shroff (Chan Chick Yee) for being in unlawful possession of three cheques belonging to the Dairy Farm Company, was concluded in the Police Court last Tuesday afternoon. It will be remembered Detective Sergeant Appleton found the lost cheques in Ho Cheung's possession, and it was alleged that Chan Chick Yee had attempted to dispose of them for reward. The magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) discharged the case.

TWO summonses which are expected to have very interesting results were adjourned at the Police Court, yesterday. The first one was that in which Phage Singh, a watchman of Salt Fish Lane, and Khar Singh, also a watchman, the employee of Messrs. Levy Horwitz, are prosecuting the Jemadar and a sergeant of the Police Force and three Indian watchmen of the Opium Farm for committing an assault on them at Ma Tai Chung on the 29th ulto. The second summons was brought by Khai Singh and Hir Singh against four others for a similar offence. Solicitors are engaged on both sides. The next hearing will take place on Tuesday.

THE annual general meeting of the Kowloon Dock Staff was held in the Reading Room on the 24th ulto, when the following members were elected to office for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, chairman, J. C. Gow, secretary, R. Lapley, Vice-chairman, E. J. Brown, Librarian, W. J. Crawford, W. Davison, J. Hand, J. Ramsay and J. Fully, Committee. It was also agreed to carry on the bi-weekly dances and to hold the usual annual ball on Hogmanay Eve.

ON the night of the 23rd Nov., a bridge on the Shantung (Tsin-ko-Tsien-fu) Railway, about twenty-eight kilometers distant from Tsingtao, broke down under the weight of a passing train. There was some loss of life, which is said to be serious. The exact cause of the accident is not yet known. There has also been an accident at a German mine at Hung-chau. Twenty Chinese and one European are reported to have been drowned.—*N. C. D. News*.

TWO employees of the King Edward Hotel were in the Police Court on the 2nd inst. to have a dispute properly settled by a proper person, who happened to be the first police magistrate.

CHAN SO, a coolie, was charged with assaulting TAL CHUK MAN, a fat boy, which he denied. It was proved, however, that a quarrel between them led to Chan using his strength on Tal, who felt the pain. The plaintiff was ordered to pay a fine of \$4 and to compensate the "boy" in the sum of \$2.

THE Regent and the members of the Grand Council were simultaneously received in audience by the Empress-Dowager (widow of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu) on the morning of the 24th ulto. The proceedings are kept secret.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., announce that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending November 14 amounted to 22,479.76 tons and the sales during the same period to 21,741.00 tons.

LI SING, the coolie who was accused of bringing Wing Wong Kwan, a sixteen-year-old boy, into the Colony for the purpose of "selling like a pig" to some dealer in the Straits Settlements, was sentenced to a year's gaol in the Police Court, on the 2nd inst.

THE death is announced at Tientsin of Jay Pollock McCay, registered at the American Consulate at Tientsin, who died of pneumonia at Peking on November 14th. He was President of the United States Asiatic Trading Co. with headquarters at Indianapolis.

THE charge against Chol Ming Shek, a cashier of the I.O. Marine and Fire Insurance Company, who was alleged to have embezzled the sum of \$40,000 from his employers, has been withdrawn. The defendant's discharge came about in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon.

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